

MITCHELL CASE
PRESENTS MANY
UNIQUE ANGLESFive-Year Suspension by
Military Court Stirs Up
ControversyBILLS IN CONGRESS
START ACTION THEREPresident Coolidge and Colonel
Are Silent While Defend-
ers RallyWASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—The
army court's verdict suspending Col.
William Mitchell for five years has
not ended the "Mitchell case," but
on the contrary has produced a maze
of possibilities extending from Cap-
itol Hill to the White House.The only certainty of the situa-
tion today were that Colonel Mitchell
would continue his contest for a
greater air force and that the record
of his court martial was being pre-
pared for submission to the board of
review in the Judge Advocate-Gen-
eral's office. It is the first step of
the record's journey to the White
House, where President Coolidge
will pass upon it.There the President may have op-
portunity also to accept or decline
Colonel Mitchell's resignation, which
his friends believe he will offer
should the suspension be upheld.
At the Capitol, where supporters
of the convicted officer are numer-
ous, further reaction to the court's
decision was expected. Two resolu-
tions dealing with the case already
have been offered in the House, both
rallying to Mitchell's assistance.
The authors were F. H. La Guardia
(Rep.), Representative of New York,
and Frank R. Reid (R.), Represen-
tative of Illinois, the colonel's
chief counsel, delivered a general
attack upon the court, war and
navy departments, and their di-
recting agencies.What House Moves Mean
Mr. La Guardia's resolution not only
called for restoration of Colonel
Mitchell to the rank of Brigadier-
General he held as assistant army
chief but would authorize his
appointment as chief of that service.
It also would place Maj.-Gen. Dennis
E. Nolan, deputy chief of staff, and
Brig.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum, assistant
chief of staff, under suspension from
the army for five years each, and
would require two members of the
court, Maj.-Gen. William S. Graves
and Brig.-Gen. Edward L. King, to
forfeit half pay and allowances for
five years.Mr. La Guardia's bill sought to set a
limit of 30 days' suspension for con-
victed by courts-martial under the
article of war by which (Colonel
Mitchell was tried.The colonel himself, however, is
remaining silent.Divergence of Opinion
At the War Department some law
officers are of the opinion that mil-
itary courts have no right to deprive
a soldier of pay and allowances for
five years and keep him under ar-
my jurisdiction and unable to ac-
cept outside employment without
permission. They point out, too, that
forfeiture of pay and allowances in
this case equals a \$50,000 fine.
Complications are added by the re-
tirement regulations of the army
and the prospect that the colonel
will seek to resign. In 2½ years

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Court Makes Colonel Subject
To, But Not Of, American Army

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19
COL. WILLIAM MITCHELL, by the decision of the court-martial,
becomes a man without profession, without rank, without pay;
a man responsible to an arm of the Government from which he
has been ousted, a man free, yet tied, a man who may not go where
he will nor say what he pleases. Or it will amount to that if the Pres-
ident confirms the sentence.When the sentence goes into effect, the man who has been in the
service almost long enough to win retirement, who has served the
United States in two wars and who has borne the title of brigadier-
general, will be William Mitchell, U. S. A. That is all. It is possible
that he may resign or that he may ask for retirement two and a half
years hence, when it is due him, if his sentence comes that period.
"Bully Mitchell" can be elected Senator from Wisconsin," said a
shrewd politician.It is said Colonel Mitchell is considering an offer to go on the
lecture platform. If he undertakes that without resigning he can be
made to give an accounting of his statements.Colonel Mitchell should elect to go abroad he would undoubtedly
have to get the consent of the army authorities. If they per-
mitted him to go it would probably be with misgivings and if they
refused it would be regarded as a harsh decision.There is no precedent for the present situation. The President at
the moment holds the key. He alone can commute the sentence or
accept Colonel Mitchell's resignation if he desires to tender it.NORTH DAKOTA
LEAGUE FROWNS
ON THIRD PARTYNonpartisan Platform for
Further Extension of
the State BankBISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 19 (Spe-
cial)—Strong opposition to placing
a third political party in the field
in this State developed at a mass meet-
ing here yesterday under auspices
of the Nonpartisan League of North
Dakota.William Lemke of Fargo, former
league leader, urged that at least a
tentative organization be formed and
its platform then presented to the
Nonpartisan League convention in
February for acceptance or rejection.
The league is now weakened, Mr.
Lemke said, because it has been too
closely connected with the Republi-
can Party. An independent party
must be formed if the league acts are
to progress, he held.Although there are those in the
Nonpartisan League who are op-
posed to A. G. Sorlie, elected Gov-
ernor on the league ticket, and Gen-
eral Clark, whom the Governor
appointed to the United States Sena-
torship, they are not in favor of
splitting the ranks of the league.
The state platform which was
adopted urges the abolition of con-
stitutional limitations on the con-
tinuance of the Bank of North Da-
kota and establishment of branches
thereof in all counties which re-
quire them; that the state mill and
levy be operated independently of
the Twin City and other milling
companies; reduction of taxes; four
years' term for county and state offi-
cials; repayment as soon as pos-
sible of losses incurred by the State
Bank through the failure of the
210 North Dakota banks during the
past five years.FARMERS' PARTY REVIVED
TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 19 (Special
Correspondence)—At the convention
of the United Farmers of Ontario, it
was decided that that organization
will again enter the field of politics.
A committee will be appointed by the
executive of the United Farmers of
Ontario for the purpose of co-ordi-
nating the political activities of the
various constituency organizations.

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OWNERS WOULD
PLEDGE CREDIT
TO HELP FRANCEOffer of Industrialists Aids
Exchange and Tends to
Revive Confidence

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 19.—A remarkable re-
covery in the franc and other signs
of a possible revival of confidence
have followed the announcement that
northern industrialists, under the
leadership of Louis de Salles, for-
merly Mayor of Lille but now a De-
puty for the city, are prepared to
offer their factories and a tenth
part of their turnover as a pledge
on which a loan of 10,000,000,000
francs can be raised, with a view to
the establishment of a sinking fund
to consolidate the floating debt.The newspapers hail the generous
offer with great enthusiasm, and
there is a popular feeling of ad-
miration for the patriotism of the
manufacturers.The only jarring note is heard on
the Left. Quotidian is somewhat
cold, and prominent Socialists
appear to suspect that the indus-
trialists will demand a counterpart.
They also point out that the system
should, if accepted, be generalized
and the whole French industry con-
stitute a pledge.Nothing suggests that the indus-
trialists are stipulating that it is
necessary that taxation should be
dropped. They simply realize that
if the franc is permitted to fall
further they will lose heavily in
long term contracts with foreign
countries.From Lyons comes a similar offer
and in other parts of France there
are indications that industry is will-
ing to place credit at the disposal
of the Government.
The question arises whether it is
too late, but it would certainly ap-
pear not. When Germany tried the
unsuccessful experiment of basing
its currency on gold, the result was
the process of depreciation was far
advanced. In France, though the
difficulties will rapidly increase if
immediate steps are not taken, in-
flation and the fall of the franc are
in earlier stages.The ready money which is ex-
pected, together with France's share
from the sale of a portion of the
German railway bonds and the pos-
sible sale of the tobacco monopoly
should seriously ameliorate the po-
sition.Certainly these are the first truly
promising proposals that have been
made since the financial crisis, ac-
companied by the recurrent political
crisis, opened at the beginning of the
year.Tennessee Orders
Road Signs DownState Law Prohibits Erecting
Advertising or Billboards
on HighwaysKNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 14 (Spe-
cial Correspondence)—"Clean-up
Week" is being observed in Tennes-
see. State patrolmen and road
crews are removing all advertising
signs, unoffical markers, posts, un-
sightly objects, and rubbish from the
right-of-way along highways. All
signs or companies having signs al-
ready placed on the roads have been
requested to remove them.Enforcement of the clean-up will
continue by authority of a state law
wherein it is made unlawful for any
person to erect a sign of any char-
acter upon the roads or highways
(outside of incorporated municipali-
ties) designated by the State High-
way Department as part of the regu-
lated system.This move is launched with the
desire to make Tennessee thorough-
fares attractive and beautiful. It is
part of the general plan to place
Tennessee high in the rank of pre-
sumptive states in highway develop-
ment. On many highways shrubbery
and trees are being planted.

VISES TO BE CANCELLED

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, Dec. 19.—Germany
and Holland have decided to cancel
their visas beginning Feb. 1 of
next year, while the border traffic
reciprocally will be facilitated.NEW HOUSING PROJECT PLANNED
TO RELIEVE MIDDLE MANHATTANFred F. French Company to Erect Several Blocks of
Dwellings at East River and Forty-Second Street

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A new hous-
ing project to open the East River
section of middle Manhattan, which
for a generation has been passed by
in the development of residential
apartments, is announced by the Fred
F. French Company. The plan, ac-
cording to the announcement, call for
the erection of a large group of dwell-
ings covering several city blocks, so
as to overcome the obstructions pre-
viously held against the district.The announcement came only two
days after several leaders of the
building industry in New York had
sounded a warning against the too
ready advancement of loans, said to
be prevalent on buildings on which
conservative architects believe the
investment is financially imprac-
ticable. The plan was made public
at this time. It is understood, partly
to counteract the impression these
warnings gave that the city was al-
ready overbuilt.Mr. French believes, one of his
representatives said, that the city is
not overbuilt, but that a demand
still exists for housing accommoda-
tions at moderate rentals. Other
leaders in building development ex-
pressed the opinion that the city is
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pressed the opinion that the city is
not overbuilt, but that a demand
still exists for housing accommoda-
tions at moderate rentals.The French project, it was said in general
terms, did not expect nor desire
to hold up building projects that
were properly supervised and con-
structed with an eye to permanence
so that the investor would not find
himself disappointed in a few
years after he had paid his money.The purchases of land already made
to start the transaction have aggre-
gated \$7,500,000, according to the an-
nouncement by Mr. French, and
options on more land to complete
them will be closed soon. Ultimate
plans call for a group of buildings
valued at \$25,000,000. Construction
is tentatively planned to begin next
spring, the plans calling for 20
separate units, of which the first will
be completed within a year after the
ground is cleared of the present ten-
ements and old dwellings.The buildings will be designed
mostly for apartments of sizes vary-
ing from a single room and bath to
12 rooms and four baths, and will
include at least one unit to be
equipped with hotel accommodations.
The apartment rentals, it was
estimated, will be about \$500 a room.
While those who recently sounded
the warnings against too much
building would not discuss theARMS INVITATION
TO BE ACCEPTEDMoscow Announces Soviet
Willingness to Attend Dis-
armament ConferenceMOSCOW, Dec. 19 (AP)—Soviet
Russia will accept the League of Na-
tions' invitation to participate in the
International Disarmament Confer-
ence as well as the World Economic
Conference.PARIS, Dec. 19 (AP)—Aristide Briand,
Premier of France, as president
of the League of Nations Council, will
use all his influence to get Rus-
sia's entrance into the League on
equal footing with the other na-
tions; if the Soviets will apply for ad-
mittance, he told the joint foreign
affairs and army committees of the
Chamber of Deputies.The Premier's announcement came
while he was explaining the Locarno
security agreement and arbitration
treaties to the committee. The
agreements, he said, were in no man-
ner directed against Russia, and he
had so informed the Foreign Minis-
ter, Georgi Tchitcherine during the
Soviet statesman's recent visit here.
Had the Locarno treaties been in
effect in 1914, M. Briand avowed,
there would have been no World
War. He cited the recent Greco-
Bulgarian incident as proof that the
League of Nations was fully capable
of settling differences of that sort.ALL NATIONS INVITED
TO ARMS CONFERENCE

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Dec. 19.—The strong hope
is expressed here that Germany and
the United States and even Soviet
Russia will accept the invitation
addressed by Signor Scialoja, in his
capacity as president of the Council
to all states, asking them to partici-
pate in the preparatory committee
for disarmament on Feb. 15.Signor Scialoja explains in his
letter of invitation that the com-
mittee's work is to prepare way for
the more important conference
and in the course of the delibera-
tions it will consider every view-
point in the hopes of finding a satis-
factory solution.BUILDERS UNITE
IN NEW YORK TO
PROTECT PUBLICCommittee of 27 Building
Experts Warn Against
Flimsy ConstructionNEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A committee
of 27 building experts to protect the
public from unsound building invest-
ments that might produce a crisis in
the industry in New York City has
been appointed here by Allen E.
Beals, of the Allen E. Beals Corpora-
tion, in consequence of warnings
sounded earlier in the week at a
meeting of builders at the Engineer-
ing Societies Building over which he
presided.The warnings that the New York
market was being overbuilt, and
especially by inexperienced builders
who were more interested in making
a quick turnover of capital than in
establishing sound investments, came
from some of the city's most expe-
rienced lenders.Walter Stabler, Controller of the
Metropolitan Life Insurance Com-
pany, said that rents had started to
come down and would probably con-
tinue for a long time, and that his
company had stopped loaning money
for new buildings. Clarence H.
Kelsey, of the Title Guaranty and
Trust Company, said that many
great mercantile buildings were
finding it hard to pay and that his
company also had stopped advancing
money for new ones.

High Committee Personnel

The committee includes: Franklin
D. Roosevelt, president of the Ameri-
can Construction Council; George A.
Harwood, vice-president of the New
York Central Railroad; Walter S.
Faddis, president of the Building
Trades Employers' Association; An-
drew J. Post, chairman of the New
York City Board of Estimate and Ap-
portionment; William A. Tamm, presi-
dent of the Board of Governors of the
Building Trades Association; Robert
C. Post, president of the Building
Trades of New York; R. H. Shreve,
vice-president of the New York
City Board of Estimate and Ap-
portionment; Charles L. Edlitz, chair-
man of the board of governors of
the Electrical Board of Trade; R.
T. Tompkins, chairman of the New
York group of the Investment Bank-
ers' Association; Marshall Field, New
York representative and president of
Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago; Leo
Bishop, president of the Masons' Ma-
terial Dealers' Association; Graham
Murtha, chairman of the executive
committee of the Masons' Material
Dealers' Association; Stephen F.
Voorhees, president of the New York
Board of Trade; William J. P. Fren-
ch, vice-president of the New York
Building Congress; Lansing C. Holden
and Kenneth M. Murchison, president
and vice-president of the New York
chapter of the American Institute of
Architects; J. J. Walsh, presi-
dent of the Real Estate Board; Ever-
ett L. Barnard and Frank A. Niles,
resident and vice-president of the
New York Lumber Trade Associa-
tion; William H. Bennett and Ben-
nett Ellison, president and vice-presi-
dent of the New York Board of Fire
Underwriters; Lucius R. Eastman
and Lincoln Cromwell, president and
chairman of the board of the Mer-
cantile Association; William A. Gar-
rigues and J. Lewis Hay, presi-
dent and vice-president of the Struc-
tural Steel Board of Trade; William
R. Joyce, president of the National
Surety Company, and F. W. La
France, president of the American
Surety Company.

Designed to Promote Quality

The note of warning sounded at
the meeting, in the view of those who
heard the speeches, was not meant
to stoke further building so much as
to invoke greater care on the part
of the investors, small and large, who
loan money without enough assur-
ances either as to the experience of
the builders or as to the certainty
that the materials used will stand
usage and not waste future earnings
in constant repairs.Mr. Edlitz, a member of the com-
mittee, summed the building situa-
tion up in the following statement:
"Formerly the architect repre-
sented the owner and he was his duty
and that of his engineers to super-
vise, inspect and insist on quality
of materials, ability of contractors
and compliance with his drawings
and specifications."
"Today much of the building con-
struction is being handled by inexpe-
rienced men, trained perhaps, in
the clothing or other lines, but not
in that of building. These men are
temporarily the owners—the archi-
tect is under their control; and in
the rush to get their buildings on
the market, quality, permanency and
reliability, together with strict com-
pliance with the specifications, are
being sacrificed for price and speed."TELEVISION MARKS
DATE IN HISTORY
OF FRENCH PHYSICS

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 19.—What is described
as news which will mark a date in
the history of French physics was
announced during the demonstration
of Edouard Belin's new apparatus, by
which television is realized. It is
stated that a race was engaged in be-
tween French, British, American and
German technicians, for the perfec-
tion of television, as was the case for
telephony.Public experiments were tried suc-
cessfully, though the inventor re-
serves important secrets. The ma-
chine consists of a turning mirror,
with 20 silver facets—mounted on
a vertical steel disc—which revolves
at a rate of one revolution in be-
tween five and six minutes in front of
a luminous ray from an electric arc,
before which is placed the image for
transmission.Much attention is attracted to M.
Belin's television.

Boston Finance Commission Chairman

May Now Fulfill Its Mission

Mayor-Elect Nichols Expressed Readiness to
Confer With Board Viewed as Full of Promise

CHARLES L. CARR

Boston Finance Commission
May Now Fulfill Its MissionMayor-Elect Nichols Expressed Readiness to
Confer With Board Viewed as Full of PromiseWith the approaching inauguration
of a new Mayor of Boston, framers
of the present city charter and tax-
payers see value in the prospect that
the incoming executive will avail
himself of the assistance of the
Finance Commission, which was es-
tablished precisely for that purpose.Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor-elect,
has already drafted a ways and
means committee of representative
citizens, but when advised that the
commission held itself in readiness
to meet with him and give him the
benefit of its long experience he
readily availed himself of the op-
portunity.The Mayor-elect, citizens who
know him point out, is well ac-
quainted with the work of the com-
mission, which has earned for Bos-
ton the city from \$4,000,000 to \$5-
000,000 in its 17 years' activity. He
knows how the commission was es-
tablished, particularly to guard the
ending of the taxpayers' money, and
his years as Internal Revenue
Collector show him how valuable
such a financial arm can be to his
administration.

Selected by Governor

State-controlled as it is, the com-
mission's personnel has ever been
the particular care of the Govern-
ment, which has selected the Mayor
of the city, and the incoming
Mayor's readiness in arranging to
meet the commission early next
week shows that he expects it ably
to help him discharge the grave re-
sponsibilities of his office.This early arrangement of incoming
Mayor and Finance Commission
to meet augurs well for the frame-
work of the plans of the framers of
the city charter, who established the
commission to act as their financial
agent in the expenditure of the pub-
lic funds. It is the guardianship of
the people's money that the charter
trusts particularly upon the com-
mission. It is believed that Mayor-
elect Nichols is blazing the way for
succeeding Mayors to call more and
more upon this commission for as-
sistance in solving its heavy finan-
cial problems.It is commented upon that from
the time of the establishment of the
original commission in 1907, its re-
organization under its present form
in 1909, the personnel today is pecu-
liarly adapted to the present con-
ditions. That Mr. Nichols, familiar as
he is with Boston municipal affairs
knows this, is evident in the early
plans for a complete understanding.Each of the members of the com-
mission, four at present, is held to be
well qualified for the work in hand.
A new chairman, yet member of the
commission for about 10 years,
Charles L. Carr, has the experience
and ability fitting him for the discharge
of his responsibilities.Mr. Carr is a graduate of Harvard
and Harvard Law School. He was a
Boston alderman, a member of the
Legislature, an overseer of the poor,
and finally a finance commissioner
for a decade. He is a practicing at-
torney with place at the bar.John F. Moors, of the banking in-
vestment firm of Moors & Cabot, has
been a finance commissioner ever
since the board was formed in 1907.
He is a graduate of Harvard and a
Harvard Overseer. He is president
of the Family Welfare Society and
the Boston Public School Association.
His name has always been con-
nected with organizations for social
and civic betterment.Club. He has been a commissioner
since 1915. His first municipal expe-
rience was gained when he was pri-
vate secretary to Edwin U. Curtis
when he was Mayor of Boston. Later
he was Collector of the Port of Bos-
ton.Joseph A. Sheehan has been a spe-
cial justice of the Boston municipal
court since 1915 and for years an
active practicing attorney.He has been active in temperance
work, for two years he has been an
active member of the commission.
He was appointed by Governor Cox.Value of Commission
The full value of the Finance Com-
mission, certain students of Boston
municipal affairs or recent years ad-
mit, has not been thoroughly ap-
preciated nor made use of to the extent
possible. The charter of 1909 makes
it plain that certain officials of Bos-
ton have either not grasped fully the
extent of their powers to use the
commission, or, realizing this, have
preferred to take the advice of in-
dividuals and groups of citizens less
qualified by study and experience to
advise how the taxpayers' money
should be spent and how the greatest
value for the dollar may be got out
of the functioning of the different
departments of the city.That the commission is really at
the elbow of the Mayor to help, aid
and assist him in practically any
administrative emergency as well as
financial problem, Chapter 13 of the
Amended City Charter of 1909 makes
plain for it says:It shall be the duty of the Finance
Commission, from time to time, to
investigate any and all matters re-
port thereon from time to time, ex-
penditures, accounts, and methods
of administration affecting the city
of Boston or the county of Suffolk,
or any department thereof, that
may appear to the commission to
require investigation, and to re-
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MITCHELL CASE
EFFECT VIEWEDObserver Believes the Laws
Strengthened Through
Discipline

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—"Stabilization of personnel" throughout the Army, Navy and Marine Corps is considered in Washington to be the principal effect of Col. William Mitchell's conviction. Military and naval authorities declare that the resultant good, in strengthening respect for authority and in enforcing discipline, cannot be overestimated. They say it will be of lasting benefit in both peace and war.

Commentators on the court-martial verdict go the length of asserting that Colonel Mitchell's suspension from the army for a grave breach of discipline will ramify into American civil life. Had the court-martial been a less widely advertised affair, the results hardly would have been felt outside the narrow circle of the army. But Colonel Mitchell was a national character, and many analysts of his case are positive that his lesson will not be lost upon the Nation as a whole. They foresee a reawakened sense of respect for law and authority in general upon the part of the people. There are those who believe it may be even more fruitful in its effect upon lawless tendencies in civilian life. The flouting of the prohibition laws is cited as the outstanding evidence of American defiance of authority.

The Army Viewpoint
This observer is informed there is a possibility of action by the War Department, designed to obtain the greatest good from the Mitchell verdict. It is within the province of the Secretary of War to "post" the verdict at every camp and garrison of the United States Army throughout the world—from "Marla to Nogales." As Major Gillison, Colonel Mitchell's prosecutor, put it:

"When an officer is court-martialed under ordinary circumstances, it is the custom to 'post' the result only within the corps area to which he is attached. Then it is read out at

MITCHELL CASE
RAISES QUESTION

(Continued from Page 1)

Mitchell will have completed the 30 years of service which entitle retirement if desired, and one of the new questions is whether the five-year suspension would figure in retirement computations. Some opinion holds that the time should be credited to Mitchell's service record and that the sentence might be computed to end in May, 1928, when the colonel would become eligible for retirement.

Should Colonel Mitchell submit his resignation, President Coolidge would have an added problem to solve. Acceptance would amount virtually to a pardon, and if Mr. Coolidge desired the officer to serve his sentence or part of it, he would have to refuse the resignation.

Equal to \$50,000 Fine
Those interested in the more strictly financial phase of the court's verdict estimated that it was equivalent to a \$50,000 fine. That sum was calculated to represent approximately five years' pay and allowances which Colonel Mitchell would have to forfeit under the court's verdict.

In the event Colonel Mitchell decided to resign from the army, it was predicted, puzzling developments would come up. The President has authority to accept the resignations of army officers at his discretion, but would have to consider in the case of Colonel Mitchell the added fact that an acceptance would be an automatic pardon.

The fact that Colonel Mitchell, in the next 24 years, will have completed the 30-year service period which entitles officers to ask retirement also has come up for consideration. While no official ruling has been made on this point, the question

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday, probably with some rain or snow; moderate westerly winds, probably becoming fresh to strong easterly Sunday.

New England: Cloudy, probably with rain or snow tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature; fresh shifting winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 32
Atlantic City 32
Boston 32
Buffalo 30
Calgary 15
Chicago 32
Cincinnati 32
Cleveland 32
Denver 32
Detroit 32
Evanston 32
Houston 32
Indianapolis 32
Jacksonville 32
Kansas City 32
Los Angeles 32
Miami 32
Milwaukee 32
Minneapolis 32
New Orleans 32
New York 32
Philadelphia 32
Pittsburgh 32
Portland 32
Reno 32
San Francisco 32
Seattle 32
St. Louis 32
St. Paul 32
Tampa 32
Washington 32

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:57 p. m.; Sunday, 2:35 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:45 p. m.

BANGOR TO HAVE CONVENTION
BANGOR, Me., Dec. 19 (AP).—At a meeting last night of the executive committee of the Maine Teachers' Association it was voted to hold the next convention in Bangor, late in October, 1926.

The Elizabeth Candy Shops

416 Moody Street, Waltham, Mass.
189 Main Street, Gardner, Mass.
Chocolates & Bon Bons, Caramels
80c, 90c & \$1.00 per lb. 70c lb.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream, sodas, sundaes, etc.

Toys of Quality for \$1.00

Window Thermometers
Nickel Flash Light
Snow Ball Paper Weight
Boy Scout Knife
Mystery Box
Hyster Tank
and many other Useful Things and Toys
FIRE DOGS
HAND MADE
WROUGHT IRON AND BRASS
SPECIAL PRICE
Chandler & Barber Co.
124 Summer Street, Boston

The Back Bag Jeweler

25.00 Waltham
Solid White Gold
WRIST WATCH
230 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Houghton & Dutton

BOSTON
Legal Stamps Given and Redeemed

Purchases Made Before 1 P. M. Thursday, will be Delivered in Time for Christmas.

Any purchase made anywhere in our store before 1 p. m. Thursday will be delivered before Christmas in any of the more than fifty surrounding towns covered by our regular motor delivery system.

Fraternal Bodies Add Cheer
to Organized Christmas WorkPlans for Bringing Happiness to the Needy and to
the Stranger Within the Gates Progressing—
More Than Ever Take Part

Boston Stage Notes

Every evening next week and every matinee except Monday at the Copley Theater will provide a presentation of "Robinson Crusoe," a musical extravaganza in rhyme by E. E. Clive and Roger Wheeler. All the members of the company have congenial parts. There will be an added chorus of 10, special scenic and lighting effects, and many musical numbers. The whole promises good entertainment for the children as well as their elders.

E. H. Sothern comes to the Wilbur, Monday evening, for a fortnight's engagement under David Belasco's management, in "Accused," a drama by Brieux.

The remodeled St. James Theater will be opened at noon Monday with a bill of motion pictures and Keith-Albee vaudeville.

Allan Diehard will have his original role in "Applesauce," comedy, beginning an engagement at the Plymouth Theater Monday evening.

"Mellic" Dunham, the country fiddler, who recently visited Henry Ford, will be on the B. F. Keith vaudeville bill next week.

Continuing offerings at Boston theaters include Leon Errol in "The Fourteenth," Ziegfeld musical play, at the Tremont; The Astaires and Walter Catlett in "Lady Be Good," musical comedy, at the Colonial; "Abie's Irish Rose," farce, at the Castle Square; "Enter Madame," comedy, at the Repertory; "The Student Prince," operetta of uncommon quality, at the Shubert.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons and Saturday morning at the West Roxbury Hospital for Disabled Veterans will be under the direction of the Cross-Phishon Post and will be broadcast from WNAC tomorrow evening.

Veterans to Be Remembered

Stockings are being generously filled for disabled veterans in Massachusetts. At the Veterans' Bureau in Washington street dozens of volunteer women workers are assisting in the sorting and distribution of gifts, among which are hundreds of radio-sets, sent in profusion from a public which has shown itself deeply sensitive to ex-service men's need for practical help and messages of hope and encouragement.

In the banquet room of the Masonic Temple, from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. on Christmas Day members of the Scottish Rite bodies will entertain.

GIRLS' CITY CLUB PROGRAM

"The Clock," by Clifford Bax, is to be presented for the first time in the United States on the Chimney Corner Stage of the Girls' City Club by members of the club next Monday evening. It will be preceded by a rendition of "The Bird's Christmas Carol." Both will be under the direction of Miss Ruth Elder and will dedicate the new stage. "The Clock" has been given all over England by the Art Service League.

Ella L. Merrill

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STANTIAL-JACKSON CO.

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Christmas Specialties

English Plum Puddings
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California Glacé Fruits
Fresh and Salted Caviar
Imported Table Delicacies
Butter, Cheese, Eggs
MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED

Phelan & Steptoe

42 Boylston Street
BOSTON
Near Hotel Touraine
Open Evenings
Christmas at a
"Man's" Store
brings forth a delightful revelation of wants—but which you would ordinarily think of.

Neckwear

In Christmas Box
\$1—\$1.50—\$2

Gloves

Fine Cape Mocha and buckskin.
\$2.15 to \$5

Mufflers

Boston's best variety
\$1.85 to \$5

Shirts

In a great variety, including famous Manhattan.
\$2 to \$12

PHELAN & STEPTOE

after the first presentation the municipal Christmas tree will be lighted by Mayor Copley, and seasonable music will be sung by the Filene Choral Club and orchestra. The assembled audience will sing carols after the second presentation of the pageant, and it is expected that the carol singers from Beacon Hill will have added their numbers by that time to swell the great Christmas chorus after the play. The whole program will be broadcast through WNAC.

Children to Be Entertained
Monday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock 200 children will be the guests of the Y. W. C. A. of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University, when the annual Robbins Christmas party will be given. Each child will be the guest of an appointed girl for the afternoon. Children will come from North Bennett Street Industrial School, the Family Welfare League, the Francis Willard Settlement, Morgan Memorial and the Syrian Mission. George W. Sneath of the faculty will be the Santa Claus, distributing the gifts which have been prepared by girls of the college. Every effort has been made to have gifts of both practical and purely pleasurable value for each child.

It is a commentary to mark well that in what is so often called the age of commercialism all manner of men and women, even children, have engaged this season so unselfishly, often, doubtless, at some individual sacrifice, urged on by the torch of human sympathy which, passed from hand to hand, has kindled the determination that the needy may be made comfortable and happy.

GIFT OF \$25,000 FOR TECH
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 19 (AP).—The Massachusetts Institute of Technology receives \$25,000 for "its general uses and purposes" under the will of Kenneth F. Wood, filed in the Barrington Probate Court here today. Other bequests are for \$5,000 to the Pawtucket Congregational Society and a like amount to the St. Andrews Industrial School at Barrington.

PERKINS INSTITUTION
CHOIR TO SING CAROLS

Bringing together some 20 songs, both old and modern, from various countries, the choir of Perkins Institution for the Blind and the children's choir of the lower school, tomorrow at 3 p. m., will repeat a program of Christmas music which was given Thursday evening in Dwight Hall at the school. The music seemed particularly beautiful as rendered by the well-trained young people of this school. Their voices have a sympathetic quality of deep appeal and seem especially suited to the peculiar joyousness of Christmas music. The usual Christmas vacation will be observed by the institute, the pupils and teachers generally going home for the holidays. Those who remain will have special celebrations.

From the
Sweater Store
Come Gifts for
Stay-at-Homes

A soft, warm little shoulder shawl is loosely hand crocheted of gray wool with a pretty lavender border. 2.95

A shoulderette is knitted by hand in a novelty pattern, with snugly fitted cuffs and a ribbon tie. Blue, pink, or orchid. 2.00

Grandmas will like a shawl of warm woolen fabric—in oxford color and a fine black and white check. One yard square. 1.00

A sleeveless jacket of dark gray knitted wool fits snugly and warmly. It may be worn under a coat as well. 2.25

Hand-knitted bed jackets of finest wool have long sleeves, a rolling collar and a crocheted edge. Blue, pink and orchid. 5.00

Sweater Store—First Floor

The Shepard Stores
BOSTON

EVENTS TONIGHT

First of a series of free public lectures on the appreciation of music, conducted by Massachusetts Department of University Extension, Boston Public Library, 7. Illustrated lecture, "London, With Rambles Through England and Scotland," by E. E. Clive and Roger Wheeler, Winchester Teachers' Club, Town Hall, Winchester, 8.

Theaters
Castle Square—"Abie's Irish Rose," 8:15.
Colonial—"Lady, Be Good," 8:15.
Copley—"Three Live Ghosts," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 8.
Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15.
Repertory—"Enter Madame," 8:15.
Tremont—"Louis the Fourteenth," 8:15.
Wilbur—George Arliss in "Old English," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Lecture on "Palestine," by Otto G. T. Straub, Boston Public Library, 3:30.
Address by James H. School of Theology, Huntington Avenue, Y. M. C. A., 3:30.
Debate on pacifism, by Dr. C. C. Brewster Eddy and the Rev. Dr. D. Brewster Eddy, First Hall Forum, 7:30.
Address by Lothrop Stoddard on "Are Classes Disappearing in Present-Day Europe?" at Old South Meeting House, 8:15.

EVENTS MONDAY

Meeting of Right Angle Club, Huntington Avenue, Y. M. C. A., talk on "Community Art," by Mrs. Eva Whiting, 7:30.
Free lecture on home decorating by J. Murray Quincy, under the auspices of Boston Professional School of Interior Decorating, 420 Boylston Street, 8.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

Founded 1904 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postal note or check: One year, \$10.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$2.50; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 of Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 14, 1918.

Lothrop Stoddard

"Are Classes Disappearing in Present-Day Europe?"
OLD SOUTH
MEETING HOUSE
3:15 P. M. Tomorrow
CONCERT • QUESTIONS • FREE

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Permanent Waving \$15
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Male Barbers
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SHAMPOOING 75c
MARCEL WAVING 75c
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JAYS APPAREL also makes gifts to be appreciated!

TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN BOSTON

IRISH FUND GOES TO FREE STATE

Litigation Over Sum Estimated at \$1,500,000 Settled by Court's Decision

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Dec. 19.—The prolonged litigation over funds collected in the United States for Irish political propaganda, prior to the establishment of the Free State, was concluded by the decision of the Supreme Court, here, that the Free State Government is entitled to moneys now estimated at \$1,500,000.

Justice Fitzgibbon, in reviewing prior litigation and the terms of the trust, found that the signing of the treaty made the provisional government of the de jure and de facto government of the Free State.

The Free State became absolutely entitled to all property and assets of the revolutionary government upon which, as a foundation, it had been established. The money held by the Munster and Leinster Bank, therefore, goes to the Free State.

It has been suggested that the funds may be used to endow the Gaelic League.

The plaintiffs in the action were Dr. Fogarty, Bishop of Killaloe, a trustee of the fund; Richard M. Kelly, former Defence Minister; President Cosgrave; John Collins, representing the late Michael Collins, and Ernest Blythe, Minister of Finance.

The defendant was Stephen O'Mara, a trustee.

The court held that Mr. O'Mara was justified in declining to hand over the funds without the protection of an order of the court.

Eamon de Valera and Mr. O'Donoghue, also trustees associated with Mr. O'Mara in earlier litigation, were not represented in the present action.

Various Groups Seek More Political Autonomy

By Special Cable

VIENNA, Dec. 19.—The exhibition by Premier Antonin Svehla of the Government's position after the opening of the new Parliament revealed two significant facts. First, the Czechoslovakian relations with foreign countries are improving steadily and second, that the internal situation is grave. The opposition groups, Communists, Slovak autonomists and German nationalists, continue their crude tactics of upstart and fighting. Even discounting the exaggeration implied by these incidents, they nevertheless emphasize the difficult role which the new Cabinet is called

to play in order to maintain peace in the country.

The opposition demanded further freedom to work out their own problems without so much dictation from the Czechs. The opposition groups spoke of desiring more political autonomy.

Mr. Svehla replying stated that the Government was not prepared to alter its present course, although tolerance would be employed to heal the situation. No reference was made to the de jure recognition of Russia, although The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that it is likely to be given shortly. The other delicate foreign question, that of relations with the Vatican, was handled vaguely, but Parliament was left with the impression that the separation of church and state would be gradually achieved.

Several concerns have received large orders and it is predicted that within a few weeks most of the factories will be operating at capacity.

The resident committee of the union has endorsed and signed the peace pact and all that remains is for James D. Nolan, president of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, to sign it.

The Fairchild Shoe Company, manufacturers of McKays shoes, has moved from quarters on River Street into one of the cement buildings on Essex Street, where the firm will occupy more space.

The Rickard Shoe Company is planning to take over additional floor space in the plant formerly occupied by Le Bosquet-Moore, adjoining the plant of the Claremont Shoe Company, which is also operated by the Rickard interests.

The Fairchild Shoe Company, manufacturers of McKays shoes, has increased its production over 50 per cent. The Becker Shoe Company has taken over additional space. The Ornatel Shoe Company has increased its capacity to 75 cases. The Madlan Shoe Company reports the receipt of a large order that will cause the plant to be running full time within two weeks. There were several other cases of increased production reported.

St. Paul (AP)—Minnesota possesses 3988 operating co-operative associations with nine major bodies carrying an estimated membership of 30,000.

Constantinople (AP)—The Department of Commerce, ambitious to show the products of modern Turkey to the world, has decided to send a floating exhibition to the principal ports of Europe and the United States. The steamer Kara Dekus will leave Constantinople about April 1, carrying exhibits of Turkey's natural and manufactured products and specimens of its handicrafts and arts.

Washington (AP)—November automobile production in the United States was placed at 27,617 passenger cars and 27,704 trucks by the Department of Commerce, and this, with the Canadian output, made the North American totals for the month 336,358 and 39,893 respectively. All of the totals were less than those for October, but considerably above the same figures for November last year.

Tallahassee, Fla. (AP)—An echo of an historic incident was heard when a report was submitted to the Legislature on preparations for the placing of a tablet at the southwest corner of a section of land granted by Congress to General Lafayette in 1824.

Paris (AP)—The people of Paris will have to pay the highest price yet charged for bread after Dec. 29. From that date the price will be one franc 70 centimes a kilogram.

Milwaukee, Wis. (AP)—Membership in the Wisconsin Teachers' Association has passed the 15,000 mark and more than doubled in the last five years, Secretary E. G. Doudna, Madison, reports.

SHOE INDUSTRY ACTIVITY GAINS

New Haverhill Agreement Results in Preparations for Busy Season

By Special Cable

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 19 (Special).—Acceptance of the new agreement on the part of the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union is already having effect in the local shoe industry. Reports were received yesterday that a number of manufacturers are planning to increase their floor space or move into larger quarters.

Several concerns have received large orders and it is predicted that within a few weeks most of the factories will be operating at capacity.

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FORUM TO MARK DECADE SERVICE

Old South Meeting House Speakers to Discuss a Variety of Topics

By Special Cable

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—The Old South Meeting House will be the scene of a wide variety of questions in the fields of politics, education and social science in the new series of Old South Forum addresses announced today. The meetings, which are open to the public, are held Sunday afternoons in the Old South Meeting House.

Celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Forum will be held on Feb. 8. Tomorrow afternoon Lothrop Stoddard, author and lecturer, will discuss the subject "Are Classes Disappearing in Present-Day Europe?"

A new departure from the usual type program comes on Dec. 27, when Dr. Thomas Whitney Surette of Concord speaks on "Music and Life," illustrating his talk with musical selections by artists under his direction. Dr. Surette was state lecturer on music at Oxford in 1907 and at the present time supervises the music in many schools besides acting as advisor on music to colleges and other institutions.

On Jan. 3 Brig.-Gen. Lord Thomson of England, Labor Party leader, will speak on "The Outlook for British Industry." On Jan. 10 comes Albert Edward Wigman, New York author.

Willis J. Abbot, editor of The Christian Science Monitor, and Bruce Bliven of the New Republic will talk on Jan. 17 about "The Social Responsibility of the Newspaper." Mr. Abbot will speak particularly on the topic of "Crime and the News." Mr. Bliven formerly was managing editor of the New York Globe.

On Jan. 24 Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, will talk on "The World Growing Better." Elected in 1919 as president of the International Congress of Women, Miss Addams has served in this capacity at The Hague in 1915 and 1922; in Zurich in 1919 and in Vienna in 1921.

Oswald Garrison Villard, grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, will discuss, "Politics and Patriotism," on Jan. 31. Following him on Feb. 7 comes Alden G. Affey, former army officer, who now devotes his energies to the cause of international good will. His topic will be, "The Significance of the World of the Locarno Pact."

Dr. Will Durant of the Labor Temple, New York, will talk on "Race and Fate in Psychoanalysis," on Feb. 14. Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles for Massachusetts, will tell on Feb. 28, "What's Wrong With Our Law Enforcement."

On March 7, Anna Louise Strong of Seattle, author of the book, "The First Time in History," will talk on "The Awakening of the Masses in China." Dr. Strong has just completed a tour of Asia. In 1921, she went into Russia with the Friends unit, and has since been special correspondent for several international news services.

John Langdon-Davies, English university lecturer, will speak on "Is Europe Walking the Plank?" on March 14. Mr. Langdon-Davies, formerly a scholar of St. John's College, Oxford,

is a Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute and a member of the British Labor Party.

Preceding these Sunday afternoon lectures are half-hour concerts by artists of prominence in Boston musical circles. This part of the program is planned and directed by Grant Drake. Prof. Clarence R. Skinner of Tufts College will preside and a period of questions will follow each meeting.

Guarantees have been given against any one on the train carrying military information, and passage will be limited to those traveling in an official capacity. Nearly two weeks have elapsed since the last train passed through to the coast, and the protocol powers have made vigorous protest to Feng Yu-Hsiang, who controls the Peking Government, against this interruption of communication, in violation of the Boxer protocols.

A communiqué issued by the Tsypan (civil governor) of Shanai Province, Yen Hai-Shan, claims he has repeatedly defeated the invading forces from Honan, whom he terms "brigands," and driven them eastward from Liaochow.

Yen says he expects to clear his province of the Honanese within a few days.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Walls divided by some points, opinion among aviation authorities is united on the idea that military and commercial aviation should be forever separated, William P. McCracken, secretary of the American Bar Association, told three local aviation groups meeting in joint session. Mr. McCracken, who headed for several years the law association's committee on the law of aeronautics, said that aviation should be encouraged more than further investigation.

"Protection for design rights is desired by the aircraft industry," Mr. McCracken said. "Competition among aircraft builders for aircraft contracts should be eliminated because the industry is as yet too weak to withstand competitive bidding. The air mail should be encouraged and extended. The Government should establish and maintain air navigation facilities and appropriations, for aircraft operation should be materially increased."

TRAIN IN CHINA STILL HELD UP

Powers Protest to General Feng Against This Interruption of Communication

By Special Cable

PEKING, Dec. 19 (AP)—An eleven-hour hitch in the agreement between the foreign diplomats and the Chinese belligerents caused a postponement today in the departure of the international train for Tientsin.

The locomotive has been painted white, and other distinguishing marks have been provided which will leave no doubt as to the identity of the train when it starts through the fighting zone, where the forces of Feng Yu-Hsiang are at grips with those of Li Ching-Ling, the Chihli Governor.

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PROFESSIONAL MERIT AS BASIS FOR TEACHERS' SALARIES URGED

Superintendent of Boston Schools Opposes Unjustifiable Distinctions in Pay of Teachers in High Schools and Primary Grades

By Special Cable

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—The work of the early years of the college is repetitious of that of the best high schools; and that much of the work of the last years of the college is but mildly anticipatory of that of the university. I believe that the time required of the students in the traditional colleges should be reduced to two years; that the various courses should cease to be regarded as ends in themselves, and that they should become definitely contributory to life careers or directly preparatory to higher professional or graduate courses such as agriculture, business, industry, engineering, journalism, teaching, law, medicine or theology.

At the present time the traditional colleges lack motivation. For that reason they are open to the criticism that much of the work of the students is purposeless, that much time is wasted, and that the atmosphere lacks seriousness. I can only speak from my own observation, but the most helpless individual who comes to us in our administrative work for counsel and assistance is the recent graduate of the traditional college. There was a time when the college graduate without experience might secure an opportunity to teach; hence many of these young people become teachers in high schools. Thus was forged the weakest link in our educational chain, training among teachers in secondary schools.

On the question of salaries, Dr. Burke says, in part:

I am opposed to any theories or propensities that would make it impossible for the best teachers in the primary schools to receive as much salary as the best teachers in the high schools, other things being equal.

If we persist in maintaining unjustifiable distinctions between teachers in the high school and those in the elementary, for instance, and if these differences are to be based wholly upon the possession of a college degree, then, in common justice, let us provide so that members of the lower grade group may secure this coveted degree and attain the higher place on the salary schedule.

It is proposed, through extensional courses in the Teachers College, to make it possible for any ambitious teacher to obtain a college degree and thereby become a member of any group to which she may aspire.

There is a growing tendency to regard superior work with pupils of the first grade as equally important with that in the ninth or tenth grade, and vice versa. The measure is the quality rendered. If we acknowledge that excellence of service is the determinant, then all our preconceived notions about salary schedules become modified.

I have a conviction that before many years salary schedules of the type we are discussing will be developed and that the unification of the school systems will be promoted thereby.

Scientific Training

Laymen as well as schoolmen have become convinced that teaching is a profession and that it has a scientific basis; and accordingly schools of education have come into existence to meet the demand for scientifically trained teachers.

I venture the assertion that the period of study in the traditional college is too lengthy and should be abridged; that in many respects

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MOSUL CRITICS PLAN ATTACK

Government Places British Opposition in an Unfavorable Position

By Special Cable

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The British Government hopes to apply the Opposition guns in Monday's debate in the House of Commons on Mosul.

It has given notice of a motion declaring that Parliament approves its action in accepting the League Council's award on the Iraq boundary. It thus puts the Labor and Liberal speakers in the unfavorable position of having to argue that Great Britain ought to have routed the League.

Ramsay MacDonald, for Labor, recognizes this in today's published statement, in which, upon the eve of his sailing for a holiday in the East, he concedes his criticism to the British Government's failure to reach an Anglo-Turkish understanding.

He argues that such an understanding would have obviated the "blunder" of another 25 years' responsibility for Iraq and afforded the "only security Christians can have in that region."

As Mr. MacDonald was unable to delay his departure, James H. Thomas is to be the chief Labor speaker in the debate, while, for the Liberals, Mr. Lloyd George's absence, Capt. Wedgwood Benn and Commander Kenworthy are to lead.

SPRING PLOWING IN ALBERTA

LETHBRIDGE, Alta. Dec. 19 (AP).—With the mercury hovering around 60 degrees and under a bright sun, the southern Alberta farmers have finished this year's work and started on next year's spring plowing.

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Helen Coleman, New York City; Mrs. Rose Quinlan, New York City; Mrs. Alice T. Shaw, Sharon, Mass.; Mrs. Lillian A. White, Athol, Mass.; Miss Beulah R. Staples, Cambridge, Mass.; Miss Katharine Haskell, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Eunice M. Bayless, Boston, Mass.

THE HARRINGTON SHOPPE

PERMANENT WAVING

Special for December \$15.00

Bradbury Building 230 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON Tel. Back Bay 5965 Room 408

Gifts that make a Merry Christmas last the whole year through

We list here a very few Christmas gift suggestions. In this space we can only hope to give you but a faint idea of the wide variety of practical electrical gifts.

BOUDOIR LAMPS TOASTERS VACUUM CLEANER TABLE STOVE HEATING PADS CURTLING IRONS

Just Electric Trains and Toy Motors for the Boy

A CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY

WOULD TEACH SOFT COAL USE

Mr. Hultman Warns Consumers to Specify "Low-Volatile" Bituminous

Emergency fuel administrators in the cities and towns of Massachusetts are advised to set up demonstration stations immediately where people can see low volatile bituminous coal burning and obtain information as to its use, the State Emergency Fuel Administration, headed by Eugene C. Hultman, advised in a memorandum issued today.

If it is not feasible to set up demonstration stations, the administration advises that co-operation of individual coal dealers be obtained. Many such dealers use bituminous coal to heat their offices and to test coal before unloading it, and it is advised that these fires be used for demonstration purposes.

The memorandum says, in part: "Total coal dealers in Massachusetts reported stocks of 178,000 tons of domestic anthracite, 333,474 tons of bituminous coal and 34,127 tons of coke in their yards on Dec. 1. During November the dealers delivered about 187,000 tons of anthracite, 220,000 tons of bituminous coal and 28,000 tons of coke. The cumulative deliveries of anthracite by dealers in the first eight months of the coal year (July 1 to Sept. 30) which is about 69 per cent of the total deliveries in the last coal year. Many householders who replenish their fuel supply during the winter are hoping that they will be able to obtain anthracite. If these householders delay putting in the additional fuel which they will need until they have used up their present stocks, they will not only be disappointed, but may experience great difficulty in securing a sufficient supply of other fuels. Consumers should take in enough fuel at once to carry them through the remainder of the coal-burning season, if they wish to avoid anxiety or exploitation in regard to prices. Householders wishing to follow the advice of the Massachusetts Fuel Administration in regard to use low volatile bituminous coal for household purposes, should see to it that their retail dealers specify on the bills that the coal furnished is low volatile bituminous."

MINERS MAY MEET ON PINCHOT BASIS

Qualify Offer to Negotiate in Answer to Mayors

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19 (AP)—The United Mine Workers here have notified the anthracite mayors and burgesses that they would resume negotiations with the operators at Scranton on condition that the peace proposal of Gifford Pinchot, Governor, would be the basis of discussion.

The chief executives of the coal regions, as a result of a meeting held at Harrisburg at the instance of the Governor, decided to invite the miners and operators to Scranton to take up the negotiations where they were broken off last August.

The reply of the miners was in the form of a telegram from John L. Lewis, head of the miners, to John F. Durkin, Mayor of Scranton, chairman of the committee of chief executives. It follows:

"Acknowledging your letter, the mine workers representatives are of the opinion that a conference such as you suggest will be utterly futile in the face of the authorized position of the operators as announced in the public press this morning. Your committee is advised of the position of the mine workers, who have accepted the neutral peace plan proposed by the Governor of Pennsylvania. If the mine workers enter a conference it will be upon the basis of the Governor's compromise. If this is satisfactory advise."

The proposal of the Governor, submitted to both sides some time ago, was accepted by the miners and rejected by the operators.

CHAMBER TO OFFER CHRISTMAS CAROLS

The Boston Chamber of Commerce announced today that the radioact which they have been sending out over station WEEI every Sunday afternoon, and which has been previously been an organ recital, will tomorrow afternoon include the singing of a group of Christmas carols. Louis Weil will be at the Chamber of Commerce organ and will have the assistance of a soprano soloist, Katharine Follett Mann. The carols will be "Homing," "Where My Caravan Has Rested" and Herbert's "Italian Street Song."

BILL WOULD LEGALIZE WOMAN AS PETITIONER

Legislation eliminating in any city charter the provisions requiring that woman voters shall not be counted in fixing the number of signatures

Something New to Boston

Beautifully Embroidered Ladies' Silk Underwear and Table Linen, also a very fine line of Trimmings Dining Table Cloth, suitable for Christmas party, from the best workrooms in WEI-HAI-WEI, SHANTUNG, CHINA, on view and for sale at the PURITAN HOTEL NOW.

Catherine Gannon

INCORPORATED
Boylston St. and Mass. Ave., Boston
Christmas
Will Be More Complete With
Catherine Gannon's Candy
put up in fancy boxes or baskets
for your friends or yourself.

necessary for initiative and referendum petitions was filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House by Frank W. Osborne, Representative from Lynn, today. Mr. Osborne also filed a bill making this change specifically apply to the Lynn charter.

Upon being consulted about the Osborne bill, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, said that he knew of no city charter which contained a provision barring the signatures of woman voters. If such a clause existed in any charter, he said, it should be eliminated.

REDS TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC CRISIS

Communist Party in Russia Have Important State Matters to Deal With

MOSCOW, Dec. 19 (AP)—Highly important state matters will come before the congress of the Russian Communist Party which began its sessions yesterday. The congress promises to be the most interesting political event of the year. The Communist Party rules Russia, and its decisions therefore have a much more vital significance than those of an ordinary party convention.

The failure of the Government's grain export plans for this year and the crisis in the supply of textile and manufactured goods for the internal market will form the chief economic topic before the Congress. Plans will be discussed for relieving these acute conditions, which have affected the prosperity of the country. Ways and means will be devised for rehabilitating the economic productivity of the country and efforts will be made to bring it up to the prewar volume. The executive committee will propose that the party name be changed to "Pan-Union Communist Party."

There is much talk in Communist circles of the expected rise to commanding power of Leon Trotsky, the former War Commissar, who, since his dismissal from the War Department, has been engaged in subordinate work in the Supreme Economic Council. There is no definite indication that Trotsky will be given a dominating administrative post, but Communists believe he will once again become a member of the highly important political bureau of the Communist Party, which guides the destinies of the Soviet Union. Rumors are current that Stalin, Russia's "strong silent man," and once Trotsky's bitter adversary, has offered to join hands with Trotsky in controlling party and state affairs. If this should prove true, then Zinoviev and Kamenev, who with Stalin formed the so-called Soviet "triumvirate," will have to go.

TREASURY RULING CUTS USE OF LIQUOR

Ban Put on Whisky in Manufacture of Preparations

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Use of whisky, brandy, rum, or gin after next Feb. 1, in the manufacture of medicinal preparations or flavoring extracts and syrups, is forbidden by a Treasury order. Alcohol and wines can be used for the purposes named.

The order was issued by Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary, in charge of prohibition enforcement. It will have no effect on use of whisky, brandy or other distilled spirits by druggists in filling prescriptions or manufacturing preparations upon prescription by physicians. To accomplish the restrictions imposed, Mr. Andrews ordered prohibition administrators to refuse approval of permits for withdrawing for the purposes stated the distilled spirits which come under the ban, and revoked formulas in which they were used and which previously had been approved by the Treasury.

WOULD EXTEND SCHOOL LIMITS
Asking authority to admit without school, boys from Roxbury Latin School boys from outside Roxbury, Jamaica Plain and parts of West Roxbury, Prof. Charles H. Grandgent of Harvard University and other trustees of the school filed a bill with the clerk of the Massachusetts House today. At present the school is forced to charge tuition fees, and the trustees desire authority to enlarge the boundary lines.

Christmas Suggestions
Toys for the Kiddies
Baskets—Mottos—Candles
Fountain Pens—Pencils
Cards—Albums
Waters, Inc.
158 Mass. Ave., Boston

BOSTON FINANCE COMMISSION MAY NOW FULFILL ITS MISSION

(Continued from Page 1)

Boston... and to report to the mayor," seems to make it plain to Boston charter students that far greater use may be made of this arm of the city than has been the custom in the past.

Mindful of Obligations
Mindful of the obligations imposed upon it by the Charter of 1909, the commission has from time to time reported to the mayors of Boston upon certain expenditures of the public funds, advising these officials as to the amount of the appropriations involved as compared with the expected benefits, and it has not been unusual in certain administrations for these acts on the part of the commission to be opposed.

Because of the recurrence of these disagreements between the commission and the administrations of Boston and the publicity attending them, there has been fostered a tendency ill-advised as it is to take for granted a measure of antipathy between the City Hall and the "Finance Commission," as it is popularly termed.

That conferences should be held thus early between incoming Mayor and the commission, those conversant with the proper order of things cannot be expected. But it is felt that after the new administration is firmly established, that commission which has earned and saved the taxpayers of Boston from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 in actual terms of dollars and cents, in its 15 years of activity and uncounted amounts when the silent pressure of its influence is recalled, the new Mayor and the commission will meet and discuss the manner in which the executive can carry into effect the plans for administration which his Ways and Means Committee will indicate.

The records of the commission best attest in practical, concrete terms from what it has accomplished what it can and will do for any administration which will seek to avail itself of the knowledge and powers of this unprejudiced arm of the city service.

Year after year, the segregated budget under which Boston has been operating for more than a decade has saved the taxpayers amounts of money hard to estimate and at the same time, the budget itemized gives each taxpayer opportunity to know just how his money is spent. This establishment of a segregated budget was the direct result of the commission's call for attention to the financial condition of the city at an early stage of its career. At that time patience and pressure were both required of the commission in its efforts to have this practical form of regulating municipal expenditures become law in Boston.

It had been the practice of the city to build at its own expense all the bridges within its territorial limits and in many cases where bridges connected the city with other communities, the East Cambridge Bridge and the Harvard Bridge being noteworthy exceptions. In these particular cases the cost of construction and maintenance were borne equally by Cambridge and Boston. Other municipalities, however, although they use these bridges to a great extent, have never paid anything toward their construction nor upkeep. The Finance Commission called attention to this situation in its report to the Legislature and the result was the enactment of a statute freeing the city of Boston from responsibility for the financing, construction and maintenance of interurban bridges.

Permits and Licenses
Permits and licenses have been issued by many city departments for various privileges, such as occupation of public streets and inspection of buildings for which no fees had been charged and collected by the building department. The commission recommended to the council the establishment of a schedule of fees for such official services and the result was the enactment of a fee system which enriched the city treasury through the building department alone by more than \$300,000. From the department of public works through its fee schedules, not less than \$1,000,000 has been collected.

Radde
Two Shops—
589 Boylston St., Copley Square
186 Boylston Street, Park Square
Clearance Sale
of
Coats
Evening Gowns
For Theatre, Street, Dinner and Evening Wear
Suitable for New Year Festivities
A Special Introductory Group, now...
Others to \$125

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158 Mass. Ave., Boston

Walk-Over

Tailored Straps

Simple effects in comfortable types of strap pumps. Black or Tan
\$8.50

Walk-Over Shops
A.H. Howe & Sons
170 Tremont St., Boston 378 Washington St., Roxbury
2159 Washington St., Roxbury

and each year the departments add to the city's revenues thereby.

Several years ago the market leases for stalls in Faneuil Hall and the Quincy Markets expired and the Superintendent of Markets reported that fact to the then Mayor, advising that no increase be made in the rentals for these valuable concessions. The commission, at once inaugurated a thorough and comprehensive investigation comparing city market rentals with those commonly charged in commercial buildings and advised the Mayor and the council to raise the rentals materially in justice to the taxpayers who are the real owners of these public markets. This was agreed to and has resulted in an increase of income to the city of \$397,000 for the 10-year period of the leases then made.

The commission made a report some years ago on the great amount of land owned by the city and not used for any definite purpose. A survey was made of the buildings which stood upon these lands and of the lands themselves. Recommendations were made which resulted in the disposal of a large amount of non-income bearing property. It was found impossible for those preparing the report to the Governor and the Legislature at the time to state exactly the total return to the city except by a long and detailed study of each individual sale, but it was estimated that far more than \$500,000 was realized from the disposal of the unused property of the taxpayers.

The commission, during the last 15 years of its activities has brought about a great saving in money, the disposal of the city's surplus property, the saving of \$1,000,000 in actual terms of dollars and cents, in its 15 years of activity and uncounted amounts when the silent pressure of its influence is recalled, the new Mayor and the commission will meet and discuss the manner in which the executive can carry into effect the plans for administration which his Ways and Means Committee will indicate.

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EMPLOYMENT SHOWS GAIN

Trend in Massachusetts Is Reported on Way to Full Time

Employment in Massachusetts increased 1 per cent during November, according to figures released today by the State Department of Labor and Industries. The movement back to full-time schedules continued on about the same curve which it has been following through 1925.

After considering 991 representative manufacturing establishments, the department summarized its conclusions as follows: "An increase of 1 per cent in the number of employees, a decrease in the average earnings per person of 1.1 per cent, and a gradual increase each month, since July, 1925, in the number of persons employed." A further classification of the employment data has been made on the basis of full and part-time employment. Of the 238,889 persons reported for in November, 156,453 (65.5 per cent) were employed in establishments reporting full-time schedules, and \$2,236 (34.5 per cent) were reported on part-time. The department characterizes this as a favorable showing, considering the manner in which the industries have been operating for many months.

"In seven industries," the report says, "all the wage earners employed were reported as working on full-time schedules. In two other industries, more than 95 per cent of the employees were on full-time, and in 23 others, the majority were similarly classified, making a total of 32 out of 39 industries in which all or a majority of the employees were in establishments reporting full-time schedules."

Discussing the returns by cities, the report points out that in November as compared with October, 1925, there were increases in 14 of the 24 cities for which data are separately secured. The changes in employment which took place between the two months were relatively unimportant. The following percentages indicate

NAME FIRE STATION ARCHITECT
John M. Gray was appointed architect to complete the building of Boston's new central fire station at Shawmut Avenue and Tremont Street, the contract for doing which had been taken from Louis J. St. Amant under, he declares, circumstances which have not been made public. The new architect is in conference with the Mayor, on Monday. The leading question to be decided is as to whether he will use Mr. St. Amant's plans or make new designs.

LEHIGH VALLEY "PIUM"
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Reflect the spirit of the Yuletide in your home and maintain that delightful "fresh air" atmosphere by using Dainty Christmas, flower, lavender or bouquet. An acceptable Christmas gift. \$2 per can by mail. SONY SALES CO. Boston 44 Bromfield Street

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HOUGHTON & DUTTON
BOSTON

Winter Accessories

Make Fine Gifts for Motorists
Ford Radiator and Hood Covers \$1.79, \$2.89, \$3.00
Ford Heaters as low as \$1.50
Ford Radiators \$10.98 and \$11.75
Radiator and Hood Covers for six-cylinder cars \$6.75
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Storage Batteries Special \$13.75
Second Floor

R.H. White Co.

Mail and Telephone Orders—Beach 3106 BOSTON

For sports and brisk cold weather

"Transocean" "White Star Brand"
Wool Stockings for Women \$1.95 pr.
All wool, full-fashioned, knit to fit. Brown heather and camel. Hand-embroidered clocks.

Rayon and Wool Stockings \$1.95
Fawn and white, gray and white, black and white. The rayon and wool mixture is much favored by women who find all wool too heavy for general wear.

Street Floor

EMPLOYMENT SHOWS GAIN

Trend in Massachusetts Is Reported on Way to Full Time

Employment in Massachusetts increased 1 per cent during November, according to figures released today by the State Department of Labor and Industries. The movement back to full-time schedules continued on about the same curve which it has been following through 1925.

After considering 991 representative manufacturing establishments, the department summarized its conclusions as follows: "An increase of 1 per cent in the number of employees, a decrease in the average earnings per person of 1.1 per cent, and a gradual increase each month, since July, 1925, in the number of persons employed." A further classification of the employment data has been made on the basis of full and part-time employment. Of the 238,889 persons reported for in November, 156,453 (65.5 per cent) were employed in establishments reporting full-time schedules, and \$2,236 (34.5 per cent) were reported on part-time. The department characterizes this as a favorable showing, considering the manner in which the industries have been operating for many months.

"In seven industries," the report says, "all the wage earners employed were reported as working on full-time schedules. In two other industries, more than 95 per cent of the employees were on full-time, and in 23 others, the majority were similarly classified, making a total of 32 out of 39 industries in which all or a majority of the employees were in establishments reporting full-time schedules."

Discussing the returns by cities, the report points out that in November as compared with October, 1925, there were increases in 14 of the 24 cities for which data are separately secured. The changes in employment which took place between the two months were relatively unimportant. The following percentages indicate

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CHRISTMAS CLUB

Home Savings Bank
25 South St. Boston

Priscilla Sears
Sweets
81 Milk St. 41 Franklin St. BOSTON

Candies for Christmas
Place Your Orders Early
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

RUG CLEANING

and
Oriental Repairing

Our Watchwords Are—
"Courtesy and Service"
Adams &

NAVY OF PEACE, SHELDON PLEA

Christian Herald Editor
Would Use Vessels as
Floating Colleges

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 19 (AP)—The United States Government would save millions of dollars and give a tremendous impetus to world brotherhood by literally "beating its swords into plowshares," in the opinion of Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, editor of the Christian Herald and for 30 years a Congregational Church pastor here.

Dr. Sheldon is advocating the use of discarded navy vessels as "universities," and a "secretary of peace" in the President's Cabinet. "Battleships that cost millions were scrapped after the disarmament conference at Washington," he declared. "Old shipping board vessels are still being destroyed. How much better if they could have been converted into university ships, to take the pick of our college students around the world on an educational tour."

"Wouldn't it be fine to remove the guns and munitions and fill the holds with provisions and merchandise; take aboard 5000 students and professors, and go from continent to continent studying daily, then would at home? Their cargo could be exchanged for foreign exports, and the expenses of the voyage largely defrayed in this trading."

"Perhaps there would be an earthquake in Greece. The ship would go there and leave provisions. A famine in China—our university would hasten to Chinese ports with food. Pestilence in the Near East—relief would be rushed on our 'dreadnaught of peace.'"

"If we could send our college students on such a journey, bringing the friendship of America to every country in the world, we would never have to use the navy for any mission of war. Soon the other countries would send their university ships to us, and real world fellowship and complete disarmament would come."

VAST SAVING SEEN BY ARBITRATION

Judge Grossman Urges Rotarians to Avoid Litigation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—An effort to extend the adoption of arbitration in settling business disputes, coincident with the going into effect on Jan. 1 of the federal statute passed early this year, was urged by Judge Moses H. Grossman, of New York, in addressing the New York Rotary Club members assembled at the McAlpin Hotel. Speaking as vice-president of the Arbitration Society of America, 115 Broadway, New York, Judge Grossman outlined the advantages of arbitration over litigation. He cited the declaration of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, that "Next to war, the greatest single item of preventable waste in civilization is commercial litigation," and declared that the need was to get men to arbitrate instead of litigate.

Litigation, which entails long delays and is expensive, leaves rancor and ill-will between the litigants, whereas arbitration insures prompt settlement, at sight, if any cost, preserves good-will between the parties, encouraging continued business relations of profit for both, the speaker said. Pointing to a single industry which had adopted arbitration in all its business contracts, the motion picture industry, Judge Grossman declared that within one year after the inauguration of the policy a saving of \$1,500,000 had been effected, some 5000 cases having been arbitrated.

The New York Rotary Club members were urged by Judge Grossman to avail themselves of the existing state law in their state and the federal statute about to become effective, and include arbitration provisions in all their contracts, and by their example to spread the practice throughout the International Rotary Club and the commercial and industrial world.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS
NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—American Water & Electric Co. will probably show for 1923 about \$4 a share, or 20 per cent. earned on the 577,496 shares of \$20 par value common stock now outstanding.

Progress in the Churches

CALLING upon Christians of America to join them in dedicating themselves to achieve a warless world, Welsh churches have sent a memorial to the Federal Council of Churches. Making an appeal for the United States to join the League of Nations, the memorial was presented by the Rev. Dr. Gwilym Davies of Wales at the annual meeting of the executive committee of the federal council.

It expresses gratification at the part played by the American churches in bringing about the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and at the almost unanimous approval of the Permanent Court of International Justice by the churches.

The memorial is on parchment bound in leather. It will be preserved in the archives of the federal council. An exact replica has been placed for safe keeping in the National Library of Wales. The document is signed by officials of the Welsh communions.

Methodist young people and specialists in young people's work from many denominations and from many sections of the country will take part in the program of the Methodist young people's convention to be held in Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 31 to Jan. 3, when approximately 5000 Methodist young people from all parts of the denomination's territory will discuss questions pertaining to young people and their relation to the church and modern world problems. The general theme is "Youth and the Mind of Jesus." The convention will hold its session in the new Municipal auditorium recently erected in Memphis at a cost of \$2,000,000.

Leading representatives of a number of Protestant denominations in America will be the speakers at the interdenominational Student Conference to be held at Evanston, Ill., during the holidays. The list includes men who are particularly well known for their critical and courageous thinking on problems with which the conference will deal. The whole ecclesiastical mechanism as a producer or retarder of religious values will be frankly discussed.

Committees will report on concrete cases in which the churches as a whole or local churches as such promoted or failed to promote brotherhood during race or labor disturbances. Indications are that student registration will reach the 1200 mark. Non-student registration has already far exceeded the fixed quota of 200.

The Lutheran Seamen's Mission has just dedicated a new home for seamen at Hoboken, N. J. Dr. F. H. Knobel, president of the United Lutheran Church in America, and Baron von Lewinsky, the German Consul-General in New York, took part in the exercises.

Students from foreign lands enrolled in Chicago schools and colleges were entertained recently under the auspices of the Chicago Church Federation and the student departments of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Approximately 300 students were present.

The Associated Press reports that a committee of lay and ministerial chairmen of the Reformed Church in the United States met at Harrisburg, Pa., set Jan. 31 as the date for beginning a campaign to raise \$1,323,550 to found a ministerial relief fund. The campaign, which is to end Feb. 8, will involve about 1700 churches.

Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke, Baptist Commissioner in Europe, reports that a union has been formed of German-speaking Baptists in Switzerland. The churches in that region have until recently been regarded merely as members of the German Bund; but a few months ago they formed a union of their own, with the Rev. G. Fehr of Zurich as president.

dent. The Swiss Baptists, while cherishing fraternal relations with their comrades of the Reich, are intensely anxious to take larger part in the evangelization of their own land.

The Anglican Bishop of Jamaica states that each mission district in his diocese is an educational center. The little mission churches being used as elementary schools during the week. There are approximately 300 elementary schools in the island, 200 being under the direct control of the Church of England.

Many Boston and neighboring Unitarian churches observed the sixth annual "Laymen's Sunday," in which more than 200 churches in the United States and Canada participated, under the auspices of the Unitarian Laymen's League. King's Chapel and Arlington Street Church chapters of the usual Sunday afternoon vespers service in Arlington Street Church.

William Ward and Sir Richard Winfrey, prominent British laymen, are to address a series of southern Methodist laymen's conferences on stewardship and brotherhood early in 1924. These conferences are sponsored by the board of lay activities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are the materialization of two years of planning, reports G. L. Morelock, general secretary. Mr. Ward is honorary life president of the World Brotherhood Federation, and Sir Richard Winfrey is general treasurer.

Bishop W. B. Beauchamp of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as recently elected president of the World Brotherhood Federation, expects to attend many of the conferences and has consented to speak. Methodist bishops of the various areas where the conferences are held are also expected to be present and to make brief addresses.

Beginning Jan. 15, and continuing until March 11, 76 assemblies of leading Methodist laymen will be held at strategic points in the denomination's territory. The meetings will continue two days. Mr. Ward being the principal speaker one evening and Sir Richard Winfrey the next. It is expected that from 2000 to 5000 laymen will attend each gathering.

ADVERTISER LIKES PLAIN ENGLISH BEST

British Speaker Would Limit
Advertising to Simple Truth

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 8.—"What I think about Advertising" was the topic of an interesting discussion recently before the Publicity Club of London by three prominent members of the British Labor Party. The speakers, Robert Williams, chairman of the Labor Party, Frank Varley and Jack Jones, frankly admitted that their views were not those of experts, but of mere "men in the street." Nevertheless the British Labor Party vote, Mr. Williams declared, had increased in 20 years from 20,000 to 5,500,000, because "they understood the requirements of the people and could set them out in their election literature in a plain way."

Replying to a question, Mr. Williams said he believed the man in the street did not read long-worded advertisements—brevity was the soul of advertising. "Advertisement," he said, "writers should avoid non-British words, he said, and stick to plain Saxon."

Mr. Jones said the average man was expert only in the art of trying to get a living and that took him all his time. He did not want to know whose soap was "best," but whether the advertisement of it told the truth and he wanted that truth in the shortest possible number of words. Competitions which savored of gambling he would like to see abolished. The Labor Party, he said, favors square dealing and desires the same thing in business. Mr. Varley wished advertising could be reduced to simple truth and declared that "simplicity is synonymous with truth."

TELEPHONE
MURRAY HILL
7000

B. Altman & Co.

TELEPHONE
MURRAY HILL
7000

FIFTH AVENUE—MADISON AVENUE—THIRTY-FOURTH STREET—THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—NEW YORK

From Vienna
Vanities
and
Puff Boxes
of Sterling Silver Enamel

In a fascinating color range.

Sterling Silver Enamel Puff Boxes
for the handbag . . . \$10.00 to \$75.00
Sterling Silver Enamel Vanities . . . \$60.00

FIRST FLOOR



Convenient
Perfume Sets
by famous parfumeurs

Various include extract, toilet water, face powder, talcum and sachet—each set affecting the same fragrance throughout.

Hudnut	\$ 2.75 to \$17.50
Cheramy	7.50
Houbigant	3.50 to 27.50
Piver	4.00 to 5.50
Rigaud	5.00
Fracy	5.00 to 10.00
Vivaudou	5.00 to 14.50
Miro Dena	5.00 to 65.00
D'Orsay	6.50 to 15.00
Coty	7.00 to 13.00
Morny	8.00
Volnay	11.00 to 15.00
Alsam Bouquet	11.25
Arys	15.00
Roger & Gallet	15.00 to 50.00
Fioret	18.75 to 28.50
Tout Seul	23.00
Bourjois	25.00
Caron's	2.80 to 10.00
Caron's Nuit de Noel	25.00

FIRST FLOOR

For Evening!
**Hand Bags and
Purses**
in radiant array

Some are studded with rhinestones. Others are of rich materials beaded or embroidered. All make smart accompaniments to the evening costume.

\$6.00 to \$25.00

FIRST FLOOR

Smartly Individual
**Dinner and Evening
GOWNS**
for Women—at one special price
\$85.00

Preceding that intensive social season which calls for the most fashionable costumes one's wardrobe contains, we present women's evening and dinner gowns at an unusual value-giving price.

Velvet, Brocade, Chiffon and other fabrics
of the moment

THIRD FLOOR

Women's
Warm Lounging Robes
of Imported Zenana
\$17.50

Zenana—the lovely stitched fabric that makes a lounging robe as smart as it is comfortable—is found here in a tailored model lined with China silk and finished with silk cord.

Women's Imported Negligees
of rich velvet
\$39.50

Hand-embroidery in exotic coloring decorates these velvet robes that are fashioned in coat style and lined with albatross. In radiant hues.

THIRD FLOOR

Exquisite
**BETALPH
SILK HOSIERY**
in Every Paris Shade

In every weight, too, from thistledown chiffon to service qualities

Silk, lisle tops and soles, medium weight pair, \$1.75
All-silk, medium weight pair, \$2.75 and \$2.95
All-silk, chiffon weight pair, \$2.35, \$2.95, \$3.50 and upward

In Attractive Gift Boxes

FIRST FLOOR

Imported Lingerie
Exquisite in the French Manner

Crepe de Chine Nightrobe, lace-trimmed	\$23.50
Step-in Chemise to match	18.50
Crepe de Chine Nightrobe, embroidery-trimmed	35.00
Step-in Chemise to match	28.50
Crepe de Chine Nightrobe, lace-trimmed	32.00
Step-in Chemise to match	17.50
Three-piece set of nightrobe, chemise and drawers of triple voile trimmed with lace and embroidery	95.50

(or pieces may be purchased separately)

SECOND FLOOR

ALTMAN
QUALITY · SERVICE · VALUE

Lingerie
**Boudoir
Pillows**

from Foreign Lands

Dainty pillows trimmed with hand-embroidery and in many cases hand-made laces.

Italian Pillows . . . \$4.50 to \$25.00
French Pillows . . . 5.50 to 35.00
Spanish Pillows . . . 20.00 to 75.00

SECOND FLOOR



Fine Quality
LUGGAGE

that bespeaks the traveler's
good taste

Each piece is made just as seasoned travelers would have it made—definitely durable—distinctly smart.

Zip Traveling Bags with two handles.
In russet, dark tan or black cowhide.
\$18.00, \$19.00 and \$20.00

Men's Kit Bags in cowhide leather.
\$25.00 to \$125.00

Women's Fitted Suitcases in cowhide leather . . . \$28.00 to \$45.00

FIRST FLOOR

Men's
**Dressing
Gowns**
of Imported Silks

The silks in these handsome dressing gowns have been imported by B. Altman & Co. and in many instances are exclusive with them.

While this collection includes the finest dressing gowns that can be purchased, prices are surprisingly low.

\$60.00 to \$135.00

SIXTH FLOOR

NEW BOSTON REAL ESTATE BUILDING RECORD FORECAST

Construction Activities to Reach New Peak in 1926, Clerk of City Department Avers—Character of Permits Indicates Firm Trend

Building activities in Greater Boston promise to be greater than ever next year, Boston real estate operators said today, in answer to the word of warning from New York that there is a possibility of over-construction. While it is agreed that the tremendous momentum fomented by the construction shortage may carry building a little further than some would desire, the result, it is pointed out, will be a leveling and stabilizing of prices and rents.

"Building operations in Boston alone, and Boston is a fair field for basic comparison," said Charles S. Darnell, clerk of the building department of Boston for more than a score of years, "all point to several years of constructing activity here. The character of the permits issued during 1925 has been such as to show that the movement is steady, natural, and of the sort to reassure any student of industrial tendencies as to the future."

"It may surprise the layman to know, but the building operations in Boston for 1925 for which permits have been issued by this department exceed by \$17,000,000 the totals of the operations for 1924, the banner year for building activity in Boston, until 1925 passed it," continued Mr. Darnell.

"This \$17,000,000 by which 1925 has surpassed 1924 to the present will not indicate the total amount by which the proposed operations will exceed that of 1924 for the records for December are yet to be considered. But enough is known now and our estimates are accurate and conservative, hence it is safe to say that building activities in Boston alone for 1925 will surpass those of 1924 by not less than 33 per cent."

"Operations today all indicate a substantial movement of the permitted operations granted in the 11 months of 1925. I know that 60 per cent are actually in course of construction. This is no time to get an order and then sit down to think about it. The entire tendency is steady, and unless what is entirely unforeseen should happen, the future of the industry is assured for a promising length of time. The authorities all over the country, I have noticed, see the same conditions and analyze them in the same manner."

Construction contracts awarded in New England during the week ended Dec. 15, 1925, were valued at \$12,606,500, according to statistics of building and engineering operations compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Building expenditures for the week ended Dec. 15, as compared with figures for the corresponding period of last year, show an increase of more than 40 per cent, besides establishing a high mark in New England construction over any certain period.

The total expenditures for the corresponding weeks in past years follow:

1925.....	\$12,606,500
1924.....	7,929,300
1923.....	6,072,500
1922.....	4,131,000
1921.....	3,737,000
1920.....	2,940,000
1919.....	2,784,000
1918.....	2,400,000
1917.....	2,103,000
1916.....	1,877,000
1915.....	1,845,000
1914.....	1,603,000
1913.....	1,461,000
1912.....	1,327,000
1911.....	1,240,000
1910.....	1,025,000
1909.....	1,025,000
1908.....	1,025,000
1907.....	1,025,000
1906.....	1,025,000
1905.....	1,025,000
1904.....	1,025,000
1903.....	1,025,000
1902.....	1,025,000
1901.....	1,025,000

The Edward T. Harrington Company, one of the largest real estate concerns in Boston, will continue business at their new quarters in 1 Milk Street on Monday morning. Business expansion, which has increased rapidly in the last few years, is the chief reason for moving from 10 State Street, where they have been located for the last 10 years.

The Harrington Company's new location is on the fourth floor of the building at 1 State Street, where the company has taken 1800 square feet in floor space. In addition to a large salesroom the new headquarters contains four other offices. The new company, and its executives of the Edward T. Harrington Company and John A. Harrington is the secretary.

The four-story brick mercantile building at 49-51 Temple Place has been purchased by the Boston Real Estate Trust. The valuation of the

HOWARD L. CHENEY
Architect
208 South La Salle Street
CHICAGO

When coming to Florida ask Your Bank for a Letter of Introduction to The Barnett National Bank of Jacksonville
A Florida Landmark

C. BOWEN
Trucking Rigging
Motor Transportation
Safe and Machinery Moving
51 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass.
Telephone Haymarket 220
25 Broadway St., Worcester, Mass.
216 No. Main St., Providence, R. I.

property is assessed at \$250,000, and \$222,200 of this amount is the assessed land valuation.

George F. Welch has purchased the four-story mercantile building at 264-266 Washington Street from Edward J. Ball. The parcel contains 2504 feet of land which is assessed at \$24,100. The total assessed valuation is \$124,000.

MR. MOSES HEADS HAMPDEN LEAGUE

Annual Meeting and Dinner Held at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 19 (Special)—Horace A. Moses accepted the presidency of the Hampden County Improvement League for the tenth successive year at the annual meeting and dinner of the organization last night in its new building at the Eastern States Exposition grounds.

The officers of the league, besides Mr. Moses, are: Vice-presidents, Henry H. Bowman, Springfield, N. D. A. Carter, Chicopee Falls, L. B. Dickinson, Granville, Miss Lucy D. Gilt, Westfield, J. A. Skinner, Holyoke, treasurer, John D. Shurt, Springfield; assistant treasurer, Clark Richards, Springfield; counsel, J. Howard Jones, Springfield; managing director, Roscoe C. Edlund, Springfield.

W. Kirk Kaynor, acting for the Springfield Kiwanis Club, presented medals to the following winners in the county contests: Harry Rapius, Agawam, pig champion; Frederick Brewster, Chester, sheep; Roland Bozell, Chicopee, garden; John Sullivan, Palmer, poultry; Louise Brown, Brimfield, food; Marion E. Allen, Agawam, canning; William Piles, Wilbraham, baby; Raymond Burke, Woronoco, fruit; Dorothy Harris, Chester, dairy; Doris Roberts, Granville, sewing; Walter Clark, Wilbraham, bees.

W. O. Johnson, president of the Westfield Kiwanis Club, presented prizes to Ella Mahoney as canning club leader, and George Blair as leader of the garden club. Mrs. William G. Dwight of Holyoke was re-elected president of the Home Bureau.

HARVARD ANNOUNCES TWO RESIGNATIONS

Resignation of Theodore H. Dillon, professor of public utility management, and Heinrich C. Bierworth, professor of German, at Harvard, was announced yesterday. Mr. Dillon has already taken up his new duties as general manager of the Boston office of the United Fruit Company, succeeding Frederick Field, who recently resigned.

Mr. Dillon is a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point and the U. S. Army Engineering School. In 1924 he resigned from the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was a professor of electrical engineering for four years, to become an instructor at Harvard.

Professor Bierworth was graduated from Harvard in 1884 and was an instructor there in French and German until 1887, when he went to Jena, receiving a degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1890. He then returned to the United States and became a member of the faculty at Phillips Andover Academy. Professor Bierworth has been an instructor in German at Harvard since 1892.

KENNEBEC BRIDGE SITE IS DESIGNATED

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 19 (P)—The site desired by the Maine Central Railroad Company for the bridge across the Kennebec River between the city of Bath and the town of Woolwich was selected by the directors of the Kennebec Bridge at a

meeting held here yesterday. The bridge will be constructed on a location straight across the river from the railroad company's yard at Bath. It was brought out at the meeting that soundings which were made 150 feet north of the railroad location, so called, not only failed to show any advantage but showed some disadvantages.

BEACON HILL HOMES TO OBSERVE CUSTOM

In accordance with a custom long observed in the homes on Beacon Hill, the front windows of the State House will be illuminated by candles on the night before Christmas from 5:30 to midnight. Electrical candles will be placed in the windows on Beacon Street.

An illuminated Christmas wreath will be over the central entrance gate of the State House, and another will be placed at the apex of the roof beneath the dome. Combined with the usual beautiful illumination of the State House's Bulfinch dome, the special Christmas lighting should be exceptionally fine.

OUTPUT TO BE INCREASED

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 19 (P)—The management of the National India Rubber Company here announced yesterday that starting Monday, Jan. 4, the shoe division of the plant will be operating four days a week since Aug. 1, of this year, will run on a five-day-per-week schedule.

"SERVICE REWARD" PAID

MERIDEN, Conn., Dec. 19 (P)—A service reward of 5 per cent of their earnings for the year has been paid to all day and piece workers of the International Silver Company, who have been in the service of the company for five or more years. It was announced here last night. The bonus amounts to \$111,000.

DAYLIGHT LAW TEST STARTED

Briefs in Defense of State Officials Will Be Filed in Court Next Week

Briefs in defense of Jay R. Benton, Massachusetts Attorney-General; Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State; Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education; and William S. Youngman, State Treasurer, against whom suit was begun yesterday before a triple bench of the United States District Court to prevent them from enforcing the state daylight saving law, will be filed early next week.

Plaintiffs in the case are the Massachusetts State Grange, citizens of the town of Hadley, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Charles F. Clark of Sunderland, Mrs. Francis C. Snow of Williamsburg, and Charles W. Mann of Methuen.

The filing of the suit, in which arguments began yesterday afternoon, is the first step in a court campaign attacking the constitutionality of the daylight saving law.

Injunction Asked For
Lewis Goldberg, Assistant Attorney-General, argued a motion that the suit be dismissed, and Frank B. Morrison, attorney for the plaintiffs, asked that the court issue an injunction restraining the state officers from any action tending to enforce the law. Mr. Morrison argued that two standards of time impose a burden upon the public that it should not be called upon to tolerate.

The federal courts have jurisdiction over the question, he said, by reason of the fact that the daylight saving law, as practiced in Massachusetts, violates the constitutional provision.

JURORS SAY HOME INFLUENCE MOST VITAL IN CHECKING CRIME

Suffolk County Not a "Haven for Criminals," Reports to Court States—Improved Prison Conditions and Restriction on Firearms Sale Among Recommendations

Pointing to home influences as the greatest force in checking crime, and suggesting that parents concern themselves more intimately with the conduct of their children, the Suffolk County Grand Jury, which completes its six-month term on the first Monday in January, discussed the law enforcement situation in a report made before Elias B. Bishop, justice of the Superior Court, yesterday.

The jurors reported that they had considered it a part of their duty on their own initiative to invite Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, to appear and "give such information as he had relative to irregularity in the prosecution of crime," but that Mr. Goodwin had declined the invitation and failed to appear. The jury also said that they could find "no warrant for the thought that seems to exist that Suffolk County is a haven for criminals."

701 Items Considered
During its term of office the jury considered 701 matters, found 628 true bills and 73 no bills. In its report the jury discussed supervision of brokerage houses, and suggested a law giving a properly constituted authority the right to examine the books of brokerage houses to ascertain illicit practices, and fix responsibility, which, the jury says, it is often impossible to present.

In accordance with custom the jury visited the penal institutions of the county, and in their report urged relief from present congested conditions. "It is not coddling the prisoner to make his environment such that when he emerges from his term of commitment he is capable of being salvaged, rather than becoming mental and physical wreck," the jury said.

Errors in Court Record
The jury recommended a federal law further restricting the sale of firearms, and said that apparently

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Comfort Made Fashionable
in a New Fall Three-Strap
WHILE foot comfort is the guiding thought in the creation of every new Coward style, nevertheless a conscientious car is always lent to the dictates of Dame Fashion. Such careful designing has produced the three-strap Pump here pictured. The toe, though slender, is foot roomy; the arch, gracefully curved, achieves beauty and restfulness for the foot; the medium heel is snugly comfortable.

Materials: Brown ooz; patent leather, ooz trimmed; dull kid, black ooz trimmed; white kid; autumn tan kid.

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SOLD NOWHERE ELSE
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20 ARE INDICTED IN WINE SEIZURE

Agents Reveal Large Sums Paid to Facilitate Shipments

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 (P)—The Government's version of the manner in which 500,000 gallons of sacramental wine were illicitly withdrawn and distributed and the methods whereby hundreds of barrels of beer were shipped from the east and distributed here have been revealed in 20 indictments in two separate Grand Jury investigations.

Percy Owen and Ralph W. Stone, former prohibition directors, and seven others were named in the wine indictments. One charge described a \$60,000 pay-off to Owen. District attorneys said they would seek to prove he received \$200,000. In the beer investigation the indicted were the Erie Railroad, William Dillon, Erie agent in Waverly, N. Y.; a suburban police chief, a gunman, and eight others. A summons for F. G. Robbins, vice-president of the railroad, was ordered issued by Federal Judge Adam C. Cliffe.

Instances were cited in the charges against Owen and his alleged aides in which 3000-gallon lots of wine and more were delivered. Numerous pay-offs of \$300 and up for phony instructions and approval of 100 fake congregations were listed.

Specific charges were made that, in addition to the \$60,000 to Owen, Stone received \$30,000; Louis Abelson, a dealer, received \$30,000 and made payments of \$35,000 to A. M. Bennett and Bernard Rump, former enforcement agents, all of whom were indicted. George R. Bruce, former State Senator, also was named. Beer was transported from Waverly, N. Y., to Chicago suburbs and there reconsigned, the beer indictments related. Robert F. Adams, Sayre, Pa., was charged with being a buyer for an eastern syndicate of brewers, who made the shipments. Convivance in reshipping the beer was charged against Andrew Bötts of Summit, Ill. Others named are expressmen and truckmen, alleged to have aided in unloading and transferring shipments.

Bonds for Owen, Stone and the others were set at \$10,000 each with the exception of three, whose bail was fixed at \$1500 to \$5000. Defendants in the beer indictments had bonds fixed at \$5000 each.

LONDON FEET POST GIVEN WARREN PURDY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (P)—Warren Purdy, district director for the Post-Office Department in Boston, was yesterday appointed director of European affairs for the corporation with headquarters in London.

Thomas Miller, until last September in charge of Post Corporation affairs at Genoa, Italy, was appointed director at Boston as Mr. Purdy's successor. He is now in New York.

Mr. Purdy will take over the duties performed by Joseph E. Sheedy, who recently resigned as vice-president, but he will not have the same rank.

PORTLAND TO HAVE NEW 14-STORY HOTEL

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 19 (P)—A modern hotel of 14 stories in Portland and Maine's tallest building, will be erected here by a New York corporation, controlling one of the two great American hotel chains. The corporation is represented here by Myron A. Prescott, who has obtained options on the entire block, bounded by Congress, Deering and State Streets, and Vernon Place.

The proposed hotel will be 150 feet high and arrangements are being made with city officials whereby a local ordinance forbidding the erection of any structure over 125 feet will be amended.

FEDERAL BUILDINGS SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (P)—A federal building at Manchester, N. H., to cost \$350,000, was asked yesterday by Representative Hale, Republican, New Hampshire, in a bill introduced in the House of Representatives. Representative Hale also requested a \$200,000 post office at Exeter and a \$100,000 post office at Somersworth.

INTERIOR DECORATOR PLANS PUBLIC TALKS

J. Murray Quinby Announces Series for Mondays

Period types of furniture and interior decorating form the subject of a series of free public lectures to be given by J. Murray Quinby, director of the Boston Professional School of Interior Decorating, at the school, 420 Boylston Street, at 8 p. m. and at 8 p. m. next Monday and on Mondays during January. Original plans of several English and Italian houses were obtained by Mr. Quinby on a recent trip to Europe, and these are being reproduced at the school for study and adaptation to individual needs.

Speaking generally on the laws underlying successful achievement in interior decoration, Mr. Quinby will give special attention in his first lecture to the colonial home as distinctive of the United States, and particularly of New England. Wall coverings, floors, including rugs, draperies, furniture, and electric lighting fixtures, each will be dealt with.

Mr. Quinby says that there is a growing interest in bringing out really artistic effects in one's immediate surroundings, whether they are home, a suite, a room or an office, and the field for professional advice in this line is a rapidly growing one.

STATE TAKES FISH HATCHERY

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 19 (P)—Announcement was made yesterday of the authorized purchase of the Balaams Fish Hatchery at the Balaams Hotel, Dixville Notch, N. H., by the state Fish and Game Department in extension of the State's conservation and rehabilitation program, with respect to native wild life. The purchase was authorized last night by the Governor and council. The price was not announced.

NEW HAVEN ROAD GETS BUS PERMITS

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 19 (P)—The public utilities commission yesterday granted the New England Transportation Company, motorbus subsidiary of the New Haven road, right to operate 228 miles of bus lines in Connecticut, at the same time denying the company's applications of 238 miles, the decisions affecting 10 routes in the central, southwestern and eastern parts of the State.

Arthur L. Shipman, who represented other independent operators at hearings before the commission, said that as the new routes granted are mostly in unoccupied territory the independents he represents are not dissatisfied with the decision made.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

R. L. S. Pays the Piper

The True Stevenson, a Study in Character, by George S. Hellman. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$4.50.

MR. HELLMAN'S contribution to the Stevenson discussion is less a biography than a piece of argumentation. His main proposition is that the commonly accepted view of R. L. S. is founded on a myth. The popular conception of Stevenson as a romantic figure, sure in heart, giving messages of consolation and courage, was in Mr. Hellman's opinion a production of Stevenson's wife, fostered at her best by family and friends like Balfour and Colvin.

To the overthrow of this so-called "Stevenson myth" Mr. Hellman brings the evidence of private remarks made by intimate friends of Stevenson, letters from Stevenson's stepson, Lloyd Osbourne and Osbourne's first wife, Katharine D. Osbourne, and more particularly the evidence derived from a large mass of early poems, letters and literary fragments, the existence of which was not made known until after the passing of Mrs. Stevenson in 1914.

Henry's Portrait
The man whom Mr. Hellman substitutes for the effigy of R. L. S. is not unlike that of Henry's sonnet, written several years before the Henry-Stevenson rupture:

Valiant in velvet, light in ragged luck,
Most vain, most generous, sternly critical,
Buffoon and poet, lover and sensualist:
A deal of Ariel, just a streak of Iago,
Such Anthony of Hamlet most of all,
And something of the Shorter Catalogue.

Mr. Hellman admits the sensualism, and reverence for woman, Stevenson's code was that of noblesse oblige; not to take what was not freely given, not to give unless his heart went too, and having given, not to receive, to stand by the consequences. In his oft-expressed opinion morality was concerned not with sex, but with questions of truth and honor, chivalry and gentleness.

The "gentleness" of Henry's sonnet in Hellman's portrait, generosity which amounted to quixotic chivalry, but the "stern criticism," if it meant self-criticism, was often forced to yield to the active domination of Mrs. Stevenson.

Fanny Van de Grift Osbourne Stevenson was eight years her husband's senior. She was an American, estranged from her first husband, studying art in France with her children when Stevenson met her at Orem in 1870. They fell in love almost at first sight. Three years later Stevenson followed her to San Francisco. In the face of the most determined opposition, he married her in 1874. That indomitable and almost penniless trip across the United States has been instanced as a proof of an attitude of "the world well lost for love."

Not all sailing was smooth, not all days were bright and fresh, not all nights safe. There was the trembling shock and jar when sunken reef was struck. In the dead of night burling waters and grinding timbers were not pleasant wakeners on an unknown shore. In a breath a ship may be in a position from which it takes long, hard days and careful planning to extricate her. Perhaps the most delightful and amusing account in this book is of the things the author crammed in his pockets when he anticipated shipwreck on a desert isle.

A great contrast to early shipwreck was the revisiting by the

dicating the aged scholar, Sir Sidney Colvin. Mr. Hellman himself takes pains to recognize the service Colvin rendered Stevenson by years of encouragement, critical aid and affection.

The documentary evidence adduced in Mr. Hellman's book is substantial and bears evidence to the extent of his research and his admiration for Stevenson. One regrets, therefore, that so careful a scholar has not resolutely refrained from mixing suppositions with proof. Tangible, textual evidence is sufficient. If not conclusive, it is at any rate enough to make a discussion more intelligent, and that is all that a devoted scholar can hope for as yet.

This book is a clarification in the sense that it makes the ground of difference clear and defines the two conceptions of R. L. S., the heroic and the human. The last word has not been written; probably the true Stevenson is yet to be depicted. He has had to pay the price of fame, which is publicity, but his achievements are not belittled by a knowledge of his frailties. Instead, we may say—if we accept this revised version—his achievements were great in spite of his faults.

It was before the days of cables, and a Marconi cable was more a trader than an able seaman. He knew the crop maturities in all parts of the world as well as the winds and tides. Upon his sagacity and judgment the people at home depended. They gave him a sound ship, every timber of which they had cut and seasoned, every seam of which they had caulked, and every sail of which was strong. In shares they had furnished capital for ship and cargo.

Small wonder then, as the author assures us, the Mariner braved great odds and met adventures boldly, that he might bring the ship back safely and profitably.

Treasured Memories
Sailing through the trade winds on a pleasant Sunday afternoon, the sailors would take out their carved and air and mend their clothes. Every chest has its ditty-bag of special treasures picked up in all corners of the world. Out of crowded and treasured memories of his experience the author has called up the most interesting and striking. Yarns, sea customs, fish stories, descriptions of distant harbors, meetings with famous authors and statesmen fill his pages.

About his own deeds he is somewhat reticent, but he tells of the dolphin that followed the Spray 1000 miles, or quotes the account in the Boston Olive Branch of Oct. 12, 1890, which chronicled the incident of the rescue of the ship's cat, the cool leap into the sea with the crashing topgallant mast, the quick catching of a rope and swinging back on deck, feat of his father when a boy of 15, Of Cape Breton Island, through the glasses he watched Henry, the six-foot, stalwart French-Canadian, take a several-hundred-pound swordfish out of the sea in his arms.

Kindly Reception in China
They visited many lands and saw their varying customs. In China they met a kindly and courteous reception and one occasion is detailed of a genuine Chinese dinner, at which they used the hot, steaming napkins, and valiantly tried chopsticks on an untried Louis some time later this dinner was virtually repeated when, according to custom at the Chinese New Year, the Chinese servants in a Stevenson whose she had alienated. Mr. Hellman's conclusion is that she made a good wife but a poor literary adviser; this in spite of the fact that she devoted herself to being her husband's press agent. Mr. Hellman's India strong evidence that she made Stevenson destroy a half-finished novel because she believed that its theme would offend his readers. There are some readers who wish that a few present-day writers had equally dictatorial wives.

The Balfour Biography
The first biography of Stevenson, written by his cousin, Graham Balfour, contained nothing that would offend the family, and was Sir Sidney Colvin was influenced by Stevenson's widow in the editing of the "Letters." Mr. Hellman uses pretty plain language in writing about Colvin's suppression of Stevenson's selections from the letters and introductions to the volumes, but the reader is reminded that Colvin, bound by long affection to the family, found himself in a dilemma between loyalty to his friends on the one hand and loyalty to the public and scholarship in general on the other. Quite likely he had to resign the task or follow Mrs. Stevenson's wishes. We can imagine friends who will be to the defense of Fanny Stevenson. We can more plainly see them coming to vindicate the aged scholar, Sir Sidney Colvin. Mr. Hellman himself takes pains to recognize the service Colvin rendered Stevenson by years of encouragement, critical aid and affection.

The Old Corner Book Store
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Telephone Liberty 2313

author of many of the old ports of call on a modern passenger steamer. New quay new sea walls, roads and buildings had vastly changed some places; others pursued their old-time ways, while in still others old and new mingled and jostled with picturesque incongruity.

The romance of clipper ships has passed, but we feel again the stinging saltiness of the sea, and quicken with their thrill as we read the stories of those who sailed.

Life and Yes, by C. Lewis Hind. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.50.
"FAR from the din and distractions of London," Mr. Hind assures us, "is an excellent beginning for a few remarks on the Peace of Kent," and he tried it several times, but just at that time below his window, Julius Caesar II, aged 4½, was trying to tie a pony, with intermittent cries for his "wristlet." Mr. Hind says that he even got well enough along to write, "Far from the din and distractions of London, the sights and scenes of June, when it seems the farmer's boy opened the gate and the pony thought of his nice quiet stable. Even though Julius Caesar's screams were only glee, on the whole it seemed better to scan the article on 'The Peace of Kent' in the British Museum reading room on 'The Peace of London'."

"Life and Yes" is a collection of the informal, sometimes humorous, sometimes serious articles by Mr. Hind, which have appeared on Wednesdays in the Daily Chronicle. They overflow with interest in life, and keen appreciation of beauty in nature and art. There were visits to the Roman Homes for children in Oxford he met the American professor who had just chanced on a portrait of William Penn in the Hall of Christ Church, and discussed landscape with him until they were both late for luncheon. He was present when Henry and Oscar Wilde held an animated discussion on Shelley, with Whistler pricking them on with comments. In the subway one night after a dinner party he met the butler, who respectfully volunteered the source of a quotation which had been used during the evening and then resumed his examination of a collar advertisement.

It was Belinda who felt that possibly Julius Caesar should not be mentioned quite so often, nor his naive remarks so faithfully chronicled. So Julius Caesar went into the retirement for a short time until the protests of his many friends brought him out again.

What a way for a small boy to learn of Shelley, to make an excursion into Kent, to run in the long grass and hear a lark! Higher and higher the song sped, filling the universe, and when the bird ceased the words of Shelley came naturally. When Brutus II, alias Dick Deadeye, alias Thursday's Dog, was found again, what a pleasure to hear Byron's verses on a dog. Again, they sought the Thames by London and by seven Springs, and Willie's fine picture, "The Port of London," grew upon appreciation, and if he could not pronounce Spenser's "Prothalamion," at least the little fellow could sing the refrain to himself.

Sweetie Themas'! rhyme softly, till I and my Song.

One of the most interesting of the author's sketches in his account of his friendship with William Sharp.

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THE MEMOIRS OF
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN
BY HIMSELF AND HIS WIFE
MARY BAIRD BRYAN
Mr. Bryan began his autobiography and in his will directed that his wife should complete the work.
Much Heretofore Unwritten History
It was not possible to give to the world during Mr. Bryan's life the real facts concerning his activities, but in justice to his memory, Mrs. Bryan feels that the time has now come when his truth should be told. Starting with a masterly analysis of Mr. Bryan's character, she lifts the curtain on certain events that aroused the interest of two continents in the days when his was guided by his diary, a diary of keen discernment and insight, supported by Mr. Bryan's private correspondence and official documents. There is an appendix to the work containing Mr. Bryan's outstanding addresses and his undelivered speech on October, 1904. Cloth. 600 pages. Illustrated. Price, \$2.75.
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PUBLISHERS THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO. PHILADELPHIA

Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia. Ten volumes. Chicago: F. E. Compton & Co.
THAT priceless possession, knowledge, is nowadays compacted into many encyclopedias. There are encyclopedias for children; there are encyclopedias for adults. With some of these encyclopedias and plenty of time at his disposal—so one gathers from the advertisements—a patient man can become master of universal information, and is much admired and wondered at by those who have not yet taken advantage of the opportunity. One may take this idea with a considerable grain of salt without detracting from a reasonable respect for encyclopedias in general; and there is no question in this day of miscellaneous reading but that a good encyclopedia is a handy thing to have about the house. Like all human fabrications, the most conscientious of them no doubt sometimes makes an error, but all self-respecting encyclopedias are trying to do the best they can according to their declared intentions.

The declared intention of "Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia" is to produce a book of reference generally satisfying to all ages, some-

thing that the adult and the reading child can use with satisfaction and pleasure, something that a scholar will respect and that a beginner will appreciate.

A Successful Effort
To the present examiner this set seems a self-respecting and successful effort to carry out this intention, a work that he finds interesting to dip into here and there, and that he thinks he would find it interesting so to dip into it he would still a child. If he would know about the bear, for random example, his adult mentality is provided for by adult information, interestingly presented; and if he were still a child, there would be the story of Johnny Bear, as told by the Woodman, "who was Wondrous Wise and knew all about bears and everything because he lived right out in the woods with them," pleasantly illustrated in color with pictures of the Woodman, Little Boy, to whom he told his stories, and Johnny Bear himself, his sister and mother.

One might expect that such a combination of interests and points of view would make a trifling-looking encyclopedia, but the expectation would here be disappointed; and this, it may be believed, stands to the credit of the editor-in-chief and the exercise of a selective faculty in choosing and arranging his material. One can accept without difficulty the publisher's statement that for the illustration of the 10 volumes something like 500,000 photographs, drawings, diagrams, maps and illustrations in color were brought together, and that the actual illustration of the encyclopedia represents a judicious choice of about one picture in a hundred. What is equally important, the pictures are excellently printed.

"Here and There" Table
It has been said that the present examiner, under the impression of a desire to dip into it, this process has been made inviting by the preparation for each volume of a "Here and There" contents table which indicates to the would-be dipper what articles he will be most likely to find interesting according to taste, curiosity or immediate inclination. Admittedly the user of the encyclopedia may be in pursuit of entertainment as well as of information, but in the necessarily casual examination of the present book, the informative value of the book has not at all been sacrificed to this double purpose. The tenth volume is given entirely to the Fact-index, which is the key, or rather the bunch of keys, that opens the door to this, that or the other desired information. But the Fact-index gives a good deal of information itself, being intended to have also "somewhat the character of a dictionary," with pronunciation and brief definition of unusual words, short biographical summaries and important historical events. Nor should the examiner neglect to mention that the material of the encyclopedia has also been indexed in proper arrangement for the consecutive study of geography, history, nature, art, literature and other large topics, with questions for self-examination and lists of books for further reading.

Taken all together, the 10 volumes present themselves as a well-considered and admirable achievement in the making of an encyclopedia for the whole family, with incentive for young to thumb the pages, and with inducement for any member who wishes to become well-informed on a given subject.

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teaches to the would-be dipper what articles he will be most likely to find interesting according to taste, curiosity or immediate inclination. Admittedly the user of the encyclopedia may be in pursuit of entertainment as well as of information, but in the necessarily casual examination of the present book, the informative value of the book has not at all been sacrificed to this double purpose. The tenth volume is given entirely to the Fact-index, which is the key, or rather the bunch of keys, that opens the door to this, that or the other desired information. But the Fact-index gives a good deal of information itself, being intended to have also "somewhat the character of a dictionary," with pronunciation and brief definition of unusual words, short biographical summaries and important historical events. Nor should the examiner neglect to mention that the material of the encyclopedia has also been indexed in proper arrangement for the consecutive study of geography, history, nature, art, literature and other large topics, with questions for self-examination and lists of books for further reading.

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A Survey of British Drama
British Drama, by Allardyce Nicoll. London: Harparr. 12s. 6d. net. New York: Knickerbocker. \$3.50.
IN THIS historical survey, Mr. Nicoll, who is critic and author of literary literature in the University of London, has given us perhaps the most complete work of his kind yet published in a single volume, and one which must be of permanent value to every student.

Professor Nicoll is widely read and fully documented for his theme; his work shows not merely familiarity with but also all the necessary power to analyze, as drama, the texts of British plays from the tenth to the twentieth centuries, and to trace unerringly the varying phases of social conditions and the fluctuations of the classical school, hoped to out "Hamlet" and "Othello" with "Belshazzar" and "Catharine," does not, as he might, clinch this assertion with another; that in "The Silent Woman"—certainly founded upon "Twelfth Night"—Jonson endeavored to supplant at least one Shakespearean comedy also.

With the author's statement (p. 86) that recent research tends to attribute Kyd's Hamlet to Shakespeare, one can hardly agree; nor are we aware precisely how it is "obvious" that only a small percentage of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays owe anything to Beaumont.

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Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Etiquette at College, by Nellie Malou. Harrisburg, Pa.: Handy Book Company. \$1.50.

Animal Heroes of the Great War, by Owen Wister. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.50.

Writing of Today's Models of Journalism, by Charles A. Ingraham. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. \$2.

Elmer E. Ellsworth and the Zouaves of '91, by Charles A. Ingraham. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. \$2.

Troy and Penola, by Grace Harriet Macurdy. New York: Columbia University Press. \$2.75.

Florida Old and New (The Year-Book of Florida), Orlando, Fla.: Rufus R. Wilson, Publisher.

Life of Our Master Christ Jesus, by Septima Baker. San Francisco: California Press. \$3.

Island Born, by Harold Vinal. New York: Harcourt, Vinal, Publisher.

Beligion, Commerce, Liberty, by J. W. Jewett. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.75.

V. Blasco Ibañez, El Prestamo de la Diferencia Y otros cuentos, edited by George Star Purdum and John F. Klein. New York: The Century Company. \$1.10.

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STOCK MARKET

PRICE TREND

IS IRREGULAR

Strength of American Can Is a Feature—Ralls Rule Firm

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Price movements lacked uniformity in today's brief session of the stock market. After opening moderately higher, the general industrial list sagged, but rallied again later when a bullish demonstration in American Can sent that stock up 4 1/2 points.

Chrysler sold down 5 points from its early high, but Pontiac and Baldwin, American Smelting, Foundation Company and International Paper, a point or more.

Rails held firm throughout with special buying appearing in Pittsburgh and West Virginia, which was bid up points, and Rock Island and Chicago Northwestern, which moved up a point or so.

The closing was irregular. Total sales approximated 700,000 shares. Foreign exchange opened firm. French francs rallied 3 points to 48 cents and demand sterling held steady around 48 1/2.

Continued recovery of French obligations, which were aided by the upturn in the franc, and prospects that an industrial loan might be arranged to bolster up French industry, figured today's bond dealings. French 7 1/2 forgings slowly ahead, the 5 1/2 forgings slowly ahead, the 5 1/2 forgings slowly ahead.

Upward tendencies were maintained in the domestic bond list as well, although trading was extremely slow. Chesapeake & Ohio convertibles held the rail group forward, with Carnegie Steel 7 1/2 and Rock Island 7 1/2 making the best showing among industrials. Liberty bonds were irregular.

DIVIDENDS
Seagrave Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, 2 1/2 per cent, in common stock on the common, payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Harvard Trust Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$3.00 and an extra dividend of \$1.00, both payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Ohio Leather declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 cent, payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Dec. 15.

I. Case Threshing Machine Company declared a dividend of 7 per cent on the preferred stock on account of accumulations on the issue covering the 1924, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 15. The 7 per cent was also declared, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Worcester Consolidated declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock and an extra dividend of \$2.75 to be applied against back dividends. Both are payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Dec. 15.

American Screw Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, and an extra dividend of 1 per cent, both payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Dec. 15.

New England Fuel Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common, payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The United States Bobbin & Shuttle Company declared a dividend of \$1.15, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Bowman-Biltmore Hotel declared a dividend of \$5 on the second preferred and regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the first preferred, both payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Silchester Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share, payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Metropolitan Edison declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on Series C preferred and \$1.50 on Series D preferred, both payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Dec. 21.

New England Fuel Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common, payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Abilene Paper & Paper declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Dec. 20.

COMMODITY PRICES
NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commodities:

Dec. 19 Nov. 19 Dec. 20
Wheat, No. 2 red, 1.25 1.24 1.25
Corn, No. 2 yellow, 1.00 1.00 1.00
Oats, No. 2 white, 1.00 1.00 1.00
Flour, Minnesota, 8.50 8.50 8.50
Lard, prime, 15.15 15.10 15.10
Sugar, granulated, 23.00 23.00 23.00
Rice, No. 2, 24.50 24.50 24.50
Silver, 69 1/2 69 1/2 69 1/2
Tin, 26.50 26.50 26.50
Copper, 14.15 14.10 14.10
Rubber, 1.00 1.00 1.00
Cotton, Mid-Upland, 21.00 21.00 21.00
Steel billets, Pits., 35.00 35.00 35.00
Print cloth, 9.00 9.00 9.00
Zinc, 1.00 1.00 1.00

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Stock	High	Low	Dec. 19	Dec. 18
Am. Can.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Express	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Tobacco	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Sugar	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Oil	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Paper	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Textile	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Lumber	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Coal	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Iron	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Steel	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Copper	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Zinc	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Lead	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Tin	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Silver	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Gold	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Platinum	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Palladium	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Iridium	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Rhodium	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Osmium	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Selenium	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Tellurium	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Vanadium	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Niobium	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Tantalum	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Zirconium	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Hafnium	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Rhenium	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
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Am. Manganese	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Chromium	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

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BOSTON, 60 Cambridge St., Suite 1—Room with cooking privileges, for lady, \$2.00.

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Business established nine years.

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IMPORTED pure blooded Pointer (Champion) registered pedigree papers dogs and puppies for sale. Importer and Breeder, PAUL HUBER, 115 Glenview Rd., Roslindale, Mass.

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30 years

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Mail orders

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Martha Washington

Candy Store

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Only GOOD Shoes

For the Entire Family

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Artistic Gifts for All Occasions

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Good Trucks, Buses and Leather Small Wares

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The best grades of Domestic Coal

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Everything in Paint, Wall Paper and Painters Supplies

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Express prepaid anywhere in U. S.

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"Printers that Please"

Next to Western Union in Speed.

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"The Leading Ready-to-Wear Store of

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High Grade Footwear,

Women's Ready-to-Wear, Boys'

Clothing, Children's and Infants'

Wear, Men's Clothing

and Furnishings.

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"Montgomery's Show

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High Grade Models

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Knox Hats Meadow Brook Hats</

Coal Mining Revolutionizes Life of Kentucky Highlanders

Mountains Which Long Shut Settlers Off From National Progress Now Bring Startling Changes

By LUCY FURMAN

This is the first of a series of three articles written for The Christian Science Monitor by the author of "The Quaker Women," "The Glass Window" and other stories of Kentucky Mountain life. The second and third articles will appear on Dec. 21 and 22, respectively.

FEW persons, in speaking of the Kentucky mountains, have any but the haziest idea as to their location and extent. The Blue Grass is known everywhere, the Bear Grass, "Pennyroyal" and Purchase have some place in the public thought, but how many readers are aware that the mountain country comprises the eastern third of the State, covers an area of 13,000 square miles, has a native population of more than 400,000, and coal beds sufficient to supply the world for at least half a century?

Since the geological and geographical features of this region have had all-important influences upon its people, a word must be said regarding them.

Steep Ridges, Narrow Valleys. First of all, the Kentucky mountains, with the exception of the 150-mile-long wall of Pine Mountain, and the shorter wall of Black Mountain, on the Virginia border, are not, properly speaking, mountains, or real wrinkles in the earth's crust, but were, ages ago, a great plateau which was sharply cut into by innumerable streams, the headwaters of several rivers producing in time the steep ridges and very narrow valleys which make this country unusual. The higher mountains of the Appalachian region, those of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, have usually gentler slopes and broad valleys. But the visitor to the Kentucky mountains has at first a sensation of being oppressed and shut in by the steep ridges rising so abruptly on either side of the creek bed along which he must perforce travel.

Also, these ridges never by any chance run straight for any distance, but wind, twist and turn like the convolutions of coral, making a maze in which a stranger is at once lost, if he does not ask for guidance.

The Licking, the Kentucky and the Cumberland Rivers, and the waters here, and the Big Sandy some of its tributaries. But none of the streams is navigable, and many are almost dry in summer.

All through these ridges also, the strange, the earliest pioneers would still find only temporary shelters and plant very little corn, depending still upon their hunting for food and clothing, and moving farther up the streams as the game became scarce.

Real Settlers. But soon a class of real settlers came—men who had fought in the Revolution and received land grants, with others who desired to found homes. Substantial cabins were built at the mouths or forks of streams where there would be strips of bottom land; larger clearings were made for the growing of corn; cows, hogs, sheep, and chickens were brought in; great hand-hewn looms

were made, on which the wives wove into blankets, "kivers" and linsey the flax from the sheep's backs, and into shirts and towels the flax they themselves had raised—so that now there was something besides deer-skin for clothing, and bear-skin for keeping the children warm at night. And right here the inquiry should be made as to who were the early settlers of the Kentucky mountains. Various theories have been advanced. One, by no less a person than John Flax, the historian, is that they were "Scotch-Irish"; that is, descendants of those Scottish Protestants who were sent over to Ireland the latter part of the seventeenth century to convert the Irish, but seeing the hopelessness of their task promptly left, coming on, many of them, to the new land of America. Another favorite theory is that the mountains were settled by Scottish Highlanders who, having always lived in a mountainous country, must needs seek a similar one in the new land, who also, having fought feuds in their native hills, must continue to fight them in the country of their adoption.

Both these theories are engaging. But alas, neither of them holds water. Examination of old records in almost any courthouse in the mountains shows that the names of these early settlers were, at least 80 per cent of them, pure English, the remaining 20 per cent being divided between Scottish, Irish, and German. About the same proportion obtains to this day.

Not only the names, but the language, customs, folk-songs, play-games, child-rhymes, and above all the ancient ballads marvelously preserved in these mountains, proclaim the fact that these people are of almost pure English descent, and rural English at that. James Lane Allen declares this to be true of all Kentuckians, and a glance down the tax lists of any Kentucky newspaper proves it.

I wish there were space and time to tell of the fascinating studies along the line of folk-lore still possible in the mountains. Here one may still hear the language of Shakespeare, Spenser, even Chaucer—and for ballads, they are a whole world in themselves. Ancient ones there be of quaint words and tunes, going back to the time of the Crusades, some of them, such as "Turkish Lady," others like "Barbara Allen," "The Brown Girl," "Jackaro," "Lord Thomas and Lady Margaret," of somewhat later date.

When Cecil Sharpe, the English collector of folk-lore, visited one of the settlement schools a few years ago, he found 60 of the old English ballads in the immediate neighborhood, within four or five days, almost without hunting for them, and declared that it was the richest folk-lore field anywhere. These ballads, forgotten now in Old England, have been handed down by word of mouth in the Kentucky mountains in the most marvelous completeness. And, as the balladeers have themselves produced ballads, especially about the feuds, which are almost equally interesting. In short, the mountaineers are of exactly the same blood as the more fortunate cousins of Blue Grass and Bear Grass. That it is fine stock—the best in the world—I need not say. Time and again I have found the same names in both sections, and have been able in one or two cases to trace the relationship.

BRITISH WORKING OUT EDUCATION ECONOMIES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 19.—A way out of the difficulty created by the British Government's proposed education economies promises to result from yesterday's meetings between the Education Minister, Lord Eustace Percy, and municipal representatives. At these meetings Lord Eustace Percy undertook to consider pro-

posals which would postpone for one year the introduction of the "block grant" scheme objected to, provided that the local authorities agree in the meanwhile to revise their estimates and otherwise to co-operate with the central education board to promote economy.

This proposal is to form the subject of further negotiations with the local bodies, and there is a good prospect of agreement. It is much upon the lines suggested during Thursday's debate in the House of Commons by Herbert A. L. Fisher, late Education Minister.

LITTLE BELT BRIDGE WORK IS COMMENCED

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 2 (Special Correspondence).—The construction of the great railway bridge across the Little Belt, between the continent of Jutland and the island of Funen, is now being commenced. The bridge will rest on five pillars and consist of three sections, of which the central one will be 220 meters long, and the two outer ones respectively 160 and 140 meters. The connection with the shore will be by means of short arches of iron and concrete, the details in this respect still having to be decided.

The bridge will be at a considerable height above the water level, 33 meters to the lowest line of the central section; and, although it proceeds from elevated points, the approaches to it will have to be raised some six to seven meters by filling. The cost, some time ago, was calculated at 32,000,000 kroner, but owing to the rise in value of the Danish krone this figure will no doubt be materially reduced.

PROHIBITION AIDS WIVES IN BHOPAL

Husbands No Longer Ill-Use Their Helpmates

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP).—Men no longer beat their wives in the principality of Bhopal, thanks to the enforcement of prohibition, the Begum, India's only woman ruler, is quoted as declaring to Agnes E. Slay, president of the British Women's Temperance Association.

The Begum arrived here in September, accompanied by a large entourage of ministers, to decide with the British Government the question of her succession to the throne of Bhopal, as between her only surviving son and a grandchild. The president of the temperance body visited her to offer congratulations on the introduction of prohibition among her subjects. The Begum was quoted as saying that since the banishment of liquor, changes for the better had come.

Formerly the men drank heavily at night and beat their wives, but now this was a thing of the past.

The renewed contract with the Mexican Government will mean that two of the 17 dredges, one hydraulic and one hopper dredge, operated by this company, will work for a distance of about 15 miles from the mouth of the Panuco up to the railway terminals.

Activity in the oil fields near Tampico has varied, but in years when conditions have been good, an approximate average of \$1,000,000 has been spent by the Mexican Government and by the oil companies on the dredging of the Panuco.

Big Sandy River Leads Back Into the Kentucky Mountains



A Characteristic Push Boat on the Big Sandy.

and her subjects, especially the women, loved her all the more for it. The women found that it made a great difference in their position.

The Begum pointed out that she was guided in her action by her Muhammadan religion, which was entirely opposed to alcoholic drink. She regarded the loss of revenue as a small thing in comparison with the greater happiness and welfare of her people, she avowed.

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DREDGES TO AID MEXICAN OIL SHIPS

Contract Awarded to Deepen Tampico Waterway

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—A contract with the Mexican Government to dredge the Panuco River below the port of Tampico so that oil tank vessels with a draft of 30 feet can cross the bar, has just been renewed by the United Dredging Company, with offices at 235 Broadway. The project will greatly facilitate the movement of oil in large quantities and with less expense than heretofore, an official of the company said.

At present the large tankers carrying crude oil from the fields in and about Tampico have been forced to cross the bar with less than a full cargo. The process of finishing the loading after the bar is crossed has been an expensive one, and occasioned much delay to vessels. With the extension of the dredging process the larger vessels with full loads can cross the Panuco bar and thus enable the oil companies to move their products with greater economy and swiftness.

Dredging in the Panuco River has been carried on by this company for 15 years. The heavy rains which, in season, fall in the Tampico district, leave large soil deposits in the Panuco that produce an almost uninterrupted need for dredging.

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Mexico Advances Under President Calles' Rule

Review of Achievements of First Year's Administration Shows Constructive Step

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 19.—A review of the achievements of the first year of the administration of Gen. Plutarco Calles, President of Mexico, has just been made public by Arturo M. Elias, Mexican Consul-General here. One of the most important advances noted in the report is the signing of a treaty between the United States and Mexico against the smuggling of drugs and alcohol and for regulation of emigration between the two countries.

Among other accomplishments are the establishment of the Bank of Mexico with 24 branches throughout the Republic; the liquidation of the Government's interior floating debt of 24,000,000 pesos; the preparation for the inauguration next month of the first four farm schools in the States of Michoacan, Guanajuato, Durango and Hidalgo; increase in the number of public libraries and the efforts of the National Agrarian Committee to "normalize and purify the administrative committees on public lands, issuing instructions to guarantee the holder his right on the parcel."

In addition, the report mentions the work of the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor in bringing about better relationships between industrialists and labor such as the celebration recently of the textile industry with the direct aim of promoting greater harmony. Under the heading "Foreign Affairs," the report continues:

"The Federal Executive administration in the branch of foreign affairs has developed the most brilliant status in our international affairs with the powers and the rest of the countries of the world. Mexico has during the course of this year established complete harmony with the nations and its friendship relations with the governments of the world are on the basis of complete understanding."

"There have been constituted the General and Special Claim Commissions between the United States and Mexico, as well as the Mixed Claim Commissions between Mexico and France, Mexico and Germany, and Mexico and Spain, for the satisfactory settlement of complaints and claims presented by foreigners for losses suffered during the revolution."

"During the month of September last our diplomatic relations with Great Britain, which had been interrupted for a period of 11 years, were renewed. The Government of President Calles sent as plenipotentiary to the British Government Gilberto Valenzuela, who is already duly accredited, and at the beginning of this month there will arrive the representative to Mexico of King George, Esmond Obery."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND TRADE. HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 8 (Special Correspondence).—Exports from Prince Edward Island to the United States for the month of November increased almost double over last year according to a statement issued by the American Consul at Charlottetown. The exact figures are \$1,226,572 in cash value, an increase of \$561,000. Potatoes for seed were valued at \$356,643, and for table use at \$356,465; live foxes and canned lobsters were the next largest items in the shipments.

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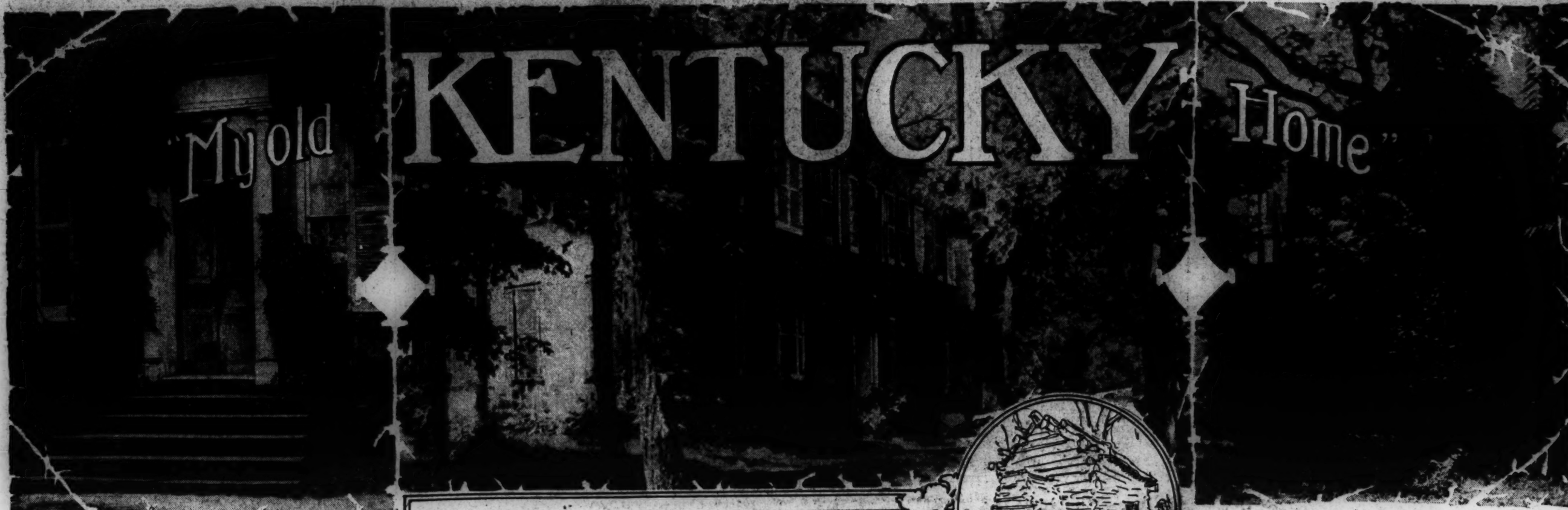
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NEW YORK

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1925



Kentucky Has Gratitude of World for Lincoln

Great Emancipator Was Product of the Hill Country—His Anti-Slavery Tenets Were Those of His Family

By WILLIAM E. BARTON

Author of "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," "The Soul of Abraham Lincoln," and Other Works

Hodgenville, Ky.

THE Kentucky of Lincoln's childhood was the child of old Virginia and the young mother of new, strong commonwealths just across the Ohio and the Mississippi. Her pioneers had bred mightily in the wilderness and many were already in the saddle moving over into Indiana, or on flatboats floating down the Ohio, some like the Lincolns to Indiana, and others to the new territory that was soon to be Missouri. Lincoln was born when Kentucky was still youthful but maternal. He heard the traditions of life in the old homes that lay beyond Cumberland Gap toward tidewater, and he heard also of the new regions where land was more plentiful than it had come to be in Kentucky and where one did not need to be crowded with neighbors, the nearest perhaps two or three miles away. The Indians were a recent memory. The story that Abraham Lincoln heard most often in his boyhood, as his father related it to neighbors and travelers, was of his own childhood experience when he, Thomas Lincoln, youngest of the three sons of Capt. Abraham Lincoln, had been left fatherless by reason of the Indians. There was frequent occasion to tell this story, for the Lincolns must have entertained many passing visitors.

The birthplace of Abraham Lincoln was in a region comparatively isolated. It was three miles south from where the village of Hodgenville now stands. A beautiful granite memorial now completely houses the cabin where Abraham Lincoln first saw the light. But this, the Sinking Spring Farm, on the south fork of Nolin Creek (pronounce it, please, with a distinct accent on each syllable, a little heavier on the second—No-lin), was a home of which he had no memory, for the family moved from there when Abraham was but two years old. The Kentucky home which he remembered was at the forks, indeed right in the forks, of Knob Creek, a short but turbulent stream in the same county, flowing out toward the Blue Grass.

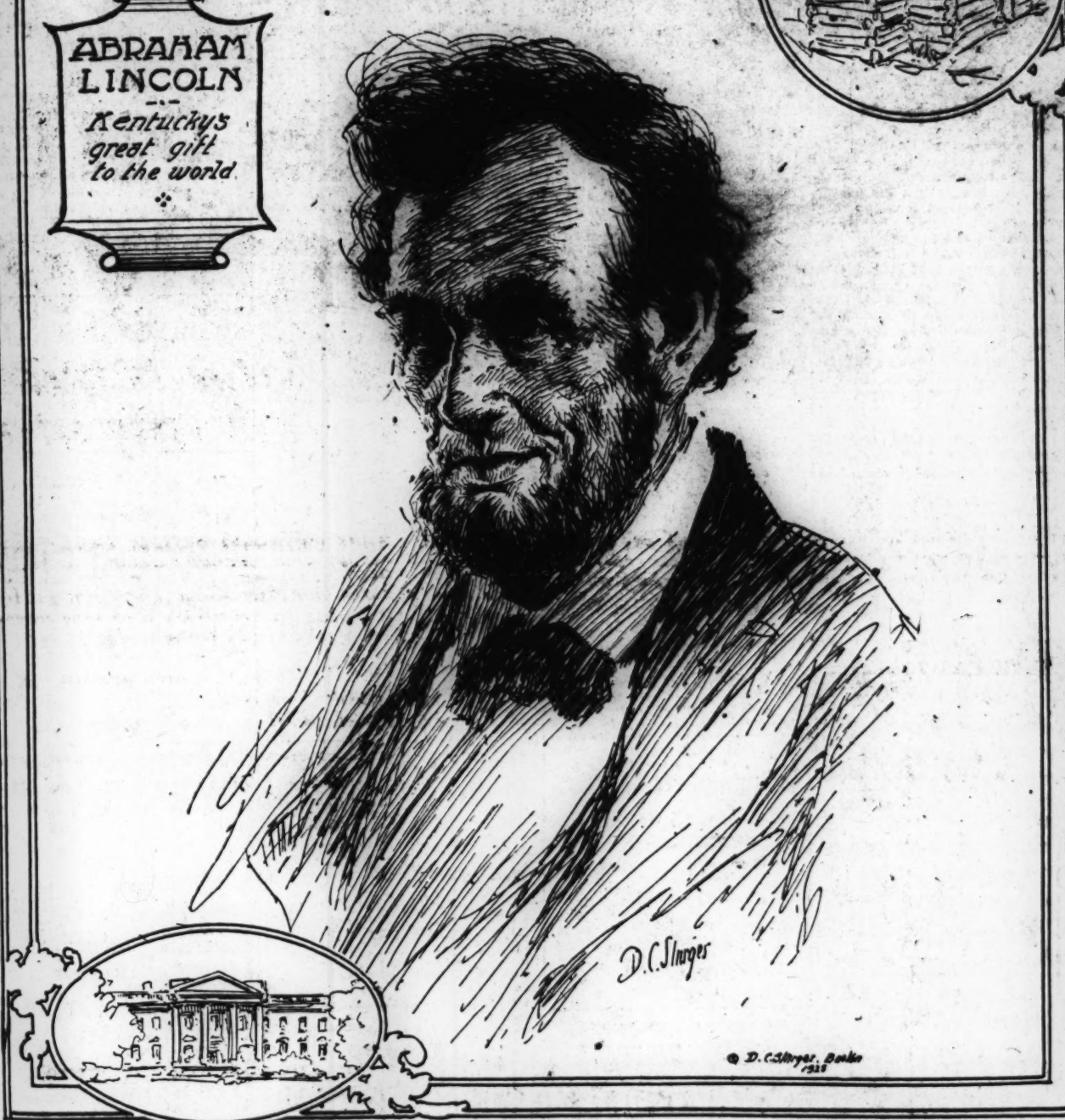
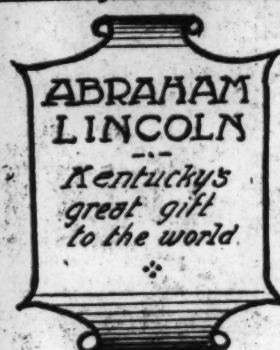
The Knob Creek farm was on the Main Street of the Kentucky wilderness, the road from Louisville to Nashville. There was much travel each way, up and down the "Big Hill" as the records describe it. Muldraugh's Hill, which is an escarpment overlooking the Blue Grass. A migration from one rough farm to another in the same county and less than fifteen miles distant, may seem as it has seemed to most biographers, an unimportant matter. But as a matter of fact, it widened greatly the range of interests of the Lincoln household. It gave them a sense of contact with the fertile regions of central Kentucky and daily contact with the ebb and flow of life in transition on one of the important highways. It brought Lincoln nearer to the school privileges which belonged to this more prosperous section. His first schoolmaster came from this adjacent region.

Lincoln's life was a life of the hill country, but his contacts with the Blue Grass, both in early life and through his marriage and his companionships such as that with the Speed family, have been practically overlooked by biographers. Not only Hardin County, which then included the present area of Larue, but Washington and Nelson and Mercer, belong to the Lincoln environment.

It is inaccurate to speak of his people as "poor whites." They were white and they were poor, but they were not "poor whites." The two Lincoln brothers who remained in the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, and the brother Isaac who migrated into east Tennessee and owned slaves and a large plantation, and the brother Thomas who made his home in Fayette County in the heart of the Blue Grass, and Abraham, father of Thomas, were not of different racial stocks; they all belonged to one family; they were five brothers, two in Virginia, one in Tennessee, one in the Kentucky Blue Grass and one in the Kentucky hills. Reams have been written about Lincoln's lineage as though a middle wall of partition separated his family from the families of aristocratic Kentucky. He was akin to both kinds of Kentucky's population. He was a Kentuckian.

The Kentucky of Lincoln's childhood was a region of emotional religion, the more emotional in its outbreaks because of a certain stolidity in frontier life. It was a region in which the anti-slavery agitation was already splitting churches and dividing communities. The story that the Lincoln family inherited anti-slavery tenets from the Rev. Jesse Head, who

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)



World Crusade Against Illiteracy Began in Kentucky

By MRS. CORA WILSON STEWART

Frankfort, Ky., Founder of "Moonlight Schools" and Chairman International Illiteracy Commission

KENTUCKY will always be known as the Lake Itasca of the illiteracy crusade. Just as the Mississippi River had its origin in a small lake in Minnesota this crusade had its beginning in the Kentucky Mountains. Rowan County teachers and Rowan County people started the movement. Other counties in the State followed suit and the immediate results were: the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission, the first commission of its kind in the history of the world, a proclamation by the Governor calling on all the people in the State to join in wiping out illiteracy, and an appropriation by the Legislature, the first appropriation made by any legislature for such a purpose. From these beginnings has come about a world-wide movement to stamp out illiteracy.

The United States Commissioner of Education commended Kentucky in these words: "It will be part of the lasting glory of the State of Kentucky that it has taken the lead in this movement. It is the first State to offer to all the people, of whatever age, an opportunity to break away from the prison wall of sense and silence, within which the illiterate man and woman must live. Whatever else Gov. James B. McCreary may do for his State, this proclamation and his recommendation to the Legislature that it provide for the appointment of an illiteracy commission must always be accounted among his wisest and most important acts."

These words of the chief educational officer of America, issued in an official bulletin, and circulated throughout the Nation, will be remembered and cherished in Kentucky's history.

It was a new thing in educational history to see grown men and women, some of them bent with age, going to school by moonlight, and fired with zeal for knowledge, bending over their books at night after a hard day's toil on their hillside farms. The very name Moonlight Schools had in it a charm and allurements for them, and who could know how long and how eagerly they had been waiting for such an opportunity. As one old man expressed it: "Some of us never had a chance. Now we are going to have one. Some of us had a chance when we was little and didn't know it. Now we have a second chance."

No prosaic task was this of setting men and women free from illiteracy. The teachers and other crusaders saw in it something that not only called for noble deeds but for noble terms as well: "The war on illiteracy," "Redeeming men and women from bondage," "An emancipation movement," "Lifting the burden of illiteracy." These war cries that first resounded on the hills of Kentucky are now being heard in far-away Japan and China.

Governor McCreary aided in making the campaign state-wide. Another Governor of Kentucky must share in the credit for its later development and extension. Gov. A. O. Stanley, who came into office opposed to the crusade, became so convinced of its merits after two years of observation that he approved an appropriation of \$75,000 for the work, which was mainly used to employ county illiteracy agents to act in the dual capacity of organizers of moonlight schools and school attendance officers.

(Continued on Page 15, Column 7)

Famous Kentucky Shrine in Memory of a Song

"My Old Kentucky Home" Will Always Stand as Symbolic of That Hospitality Which Leavened Early Days

By MARVIN H. LEWIS

Past President-General National Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and Member My Old Kentucky Home Commission

Louisville, Ky.

IF IT be true that "every action is measured by the depth of the sentiment from which it proceeds," then we may have a better understanding as to the motive that prompted the people of Kentucky to convert old Federal Hill, known for almost three-quarters of a century as "The Old Kentucky Home," into a state shrine. It was at Federal Hill, while visiting his cousins, the Rowans, in the year 1852, that Stephen Collins Foster wrote "My Old Kentucky Home," and it is due to the generosity of Kentuckians, many of them no longer having residence in their native State, that the passing pilgrim will always find a welcome there. The Home is unique. Elsewhere in this country one may not find a state shrine established in memory of a song. Yet, to the average Kentuckian it was a most natural thing to do. No matter where he may be, the Home will always seem to him typical of that something, which for want of a better word we are pleased to call hospitality; something that is peculiarly his through the right of heritage. And wherever it is played or sung, the song always brings to him a catch in the throat, a rush of emotions and a longing for the old home whether in the Blue Grass or the "Pennyryle."

My Old Kentucky Home! The title of the song itself is significant. It is "old." The first wing was built by Judge John Rowan in 1795. It is historic. Great men of two continents have passed through its portals, and from within radiated influences which had a direct bearing not only upon the history of Kentucky, but upon that of the whole Northwest Territory. It is a Kentucky home in the true meaning of that term, for it was ever famed for its atmosphere of good cheer. Named in honor of the Federal Party, of which its owner, Judge Rowan, soldier of the Revolution, United States Senator from Kentucky, Commissioner of the United States to define our boundary line with Mexico, Chief Justice of his State and one of the great lawyers of our early western period, was an ardent member. Federal Hill is interesting aside from the fact that it furnished the subject of Foster's immortal song.

Here four generations of the Rowans, strong men and splendid women, lived and wrought. Here General Lafayette and Henry Clay were entertained, dining upon the old table that still stands in the main dining room. And here came the great and the near-great—presidents, ambassadors, cabinet officers, governors and political idols of early times. Federal Hill became a social, intellectual and artistic center, where the brilliant and fashionable gathered.

In those early days the adjoining village of Bardstown had an importance out of proportion to its size. It gave to the Nation within a quarter of a century two Secretaries of the Treasury, an Attorney-General, and a Postmaster-General, besides furnishing to its State two United States Senators, as many Governors and several Congressmen. For many years the office of Judge Rowan over the spring house at Federal Hill was known as the law school of Kentucky. And if the pictures that now look down from the walls of the Home itself could speak, they would be able to tell a story of love and laughter, of tragedy and romance, which would make the average "best seller" of today seem tame by comparison. Simple in architecture, noble in its dignity, the old Home stands much the same as it was in 1852, when Foster made the final copy of his famous song at the mahogany desk which stands in the great central hall. The outbuildings, including the slaves' quarters, have disappeared; likewise the old-fashioned garden, but the latter will shortly be restored. The estate originally comprised 1500 acres, but has diminished to 236. After the people of Kentucky—literally tens of thousands—had subscribed the \$65,000 to purchase Federal Hill, the Legislature in 1922 authorized the Governor to accept the gift in the name of the State, and passed an act providing for the appointment of "My Old Kentucky Home Commission" of eight members, appropriating certain sums for maintenance. The commission in charge is composed of some of the outstanding men and women of the State.

In the presence of a great throng, including many distinguished citizens of Pittsburgh, the Home was formally dedicated July 4, 1923, on the ninety-seventh anniversary of Foster's birth. In a grove near "White Cottage," the old Foster homestead at Pittsburgh, the poet's father, a military man of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)



Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart

Kentucky, 'Land of Tomorrow' Living Up to Its Traditions

Fields, Forests, and Mines Are Yielding Vast Wealth,
While Its Rivers Carry a Large Volume of the
Nation's Commerce—Educational Opportunities

By ALLEN W. BARKLEY
Member National House of Representatives
Paducah, Ky.

THE name "Kentucky" has been variously interpreted, but the real meaning of the Indian term is "The Land of Tomorrow." This interpretation appears appropriate because the Indians were seeking to hold it back for their own against the time when they would be driven from their more eastern possessions. To them it was to become "The Land of Tomorrow" and to us who love its history, its people, its beautiful landscape, it is "The Land of Tomorrow."

Kentucky is essentially an agricultural state, and its soil and climate lend themselves to the successful cultivation of almost every form of vegetation grown in the temperate zone. In the production of bituminous coal, Kentucky stands fourth among the states, having produced in 1924 more than 45,000,000 tons. In the production of petroleum, Kentucky ranks tenth among the states, with a production for 1924 of 7,407,000 barrels.

Educational Facilities

Kentucky was the first State in the Union to establish a general common school system throughout the State, and to tax all the property of the people for its support. No state has made greater strides in behalf of education in recent years than Kentucky. In practically every county in the State there is now an accredited high school, and in many of them there are from three to twelve such high schools.

There are four state normal schools and teachers' colleges supported by the State and a university at Lexington which is growing in attendance, influence, and standing in and out of the State. In addition to the public schools, normal schools and university there are numerous private and denominational colleges over the State offering opportunities for education.

Kentucky, under the leadership of Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, led the way in the establishment of "Moonlight Schools" for the benefit of those whose youth had not afforded the opportunities of education.

In natural beauty of scenery, Kentucky possesses a variety and quality not excelled in the Nation, if in the world. In the east her mountains in ruggedness, in fascination, in unending testimony to the great handwork of nature compare favorably with those of Italy, Switzerland, or the great West of our country. In the western reaches of the State there is also great beauty, though of a different type. The rolling hills, the laughing streams, the fertile valleys in which every form of vegetation grows, the sturdy forests which even yet in places stand in primeval splendor, all contribute to a natural environment which adds to the happiness and goodness of man.

Miles of Waterways
Kentucky has within her borders more miles of navigable water than any other state in the Union. On the north the Ohio separates her from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. On the west the Mississippi divides her from Missouri. On the east the Big Sandy admonishes the traveler that West Virginia is near by. The jurisdiction of Kentucky's government extends to the north shore of the Ohio and the western shore of the Mississippi. Through the State the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Green, the Kentucky, the Tradewater, the Licking and the Salt and others wind their way.

Kentucky occupies an important position in the manufacturing and industrial life of the Nation. There are more than 4000 manufacturing establishments in the State, employing more than 100,000 people, and turning out products valued at more than \$400,000,000 per annum.

Kentucky was the first State to urge the gradual emancipation of the slaves by compensating their owners instead of resorting to the arbitrament of the sword.

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Kentuckians Picked Attractive Site, Then Built Beautiful Capitol



West, William J. Fields, Governor of Kentucky. (Photo Harris & Ewing.)

Nature Provided Triumphant Setting for Kentucky Capitol

Frankfort, Ky.

Special Correspondence

NO ONE has ever driven up or down the long winding hill south of Frankfort for the first time that he has not stopped his car at a bend in the hillside road, beside the stone abutment, and gazed in admiration at the scene below. Hard by below stands the massive, domed Kentucky State Capitol, like a white jewel in a sea of green. Beyond in the town and the ribbon of the winding Kentucky River and hills in admiration at the scene below.

Lincoln understood Kentucky. In the early days of the Civil War, when he was importuned to take drastic measures against the border states, which felt the problems of a divided allegiance, he refused to do so. He seemed to temporize. Of him a political critic said, "Abraham Lincoln rather hopes that he has God on his side, but feels that he must have Kentucky." Lincoln would have reversed the order, but he would have smiled and said that not even his keenest critic could well overstate his feeling of the importance of Kentucky to the Union cause. It was largely his policy of tolerance and patience that held Kentucky to the Union, and pushed the line of the loyal states several hundred miles to the south.

In his early manhood Lincoln had visited the Speed family in Louisville, and after his marriage he visited Lexington, the home of his wife. He knew Kentucky; he felt himself a part of it. The home of his youth was Indiana, and of his manhood in Illinois, both free states on the northern side of the Ohio River. He loved these states, and each did well by him. But he never forgot Kentucky, or ceased to think of it as his own.

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KENTUCKY SHRINE PAYS HONOR TO A FAMOUS AMERICAN SONG

(Continued from Page 1B)

Revolutionary ancestry, was presiding over a great civic celebration and with the firing at noon of the special salute of 50 guns in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, Stephen Collins Foster was born. When standing to review his career, which was not altogether a happy one, it is sufficient to say that a list of his songs includes 136 compositions, many well known to this day, among them "Old Folks at Home" (Swanee River), and "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground," both written about the same time as "My Old Kentucky Home."

"Old Black Joe," another of his songs, which is still frequently sung was written in 1850. No doubt the first verse of "My Old Kentucky Home" for Kentuckians furnishes the key to the meaning of the song. And in a measure that is true, but a deeper significance is to be found in the two succeeding verses. Slavery had become an issue, and secession sentiment had already developed. Strong men of the South had opposed the admission of California as a state on the ground that it was calculated to disturb the balance of power. While the compromise of 1850, proposed by Henry Clay, had quieted matters to some extent, the appearance of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in 1852, the year of Foster's second visit to Federal Hill, provoked a great bitterness in both the North and the South, and the whole body politic became permeated with sectional feeling, slavery furnishing the background.

Foster, a native of Pittsburgh, had lived in the east, but had also traveled extensively in the south. His first visit to Federal Hill was with his bride on his honeymoon. Here he became familiar with African slavery under its most favorable auspices. The sun shone bright in the old Kentucky Home. The corn top was ripe, the meadows in bloom, the young folks rolled on the little cabin floor, all merry, all happy and bright. Then by and by hard times came a knock at the door. Foster also saw the other side of the picture. He saw the slaves herded on board the Mississippi steamers; he saw them taken from comfortable surroundings; he saw families separated to be sold as chattels to new owners. In brief, he saw slavery in its best and its worst aspects, and, as a consequence, a poetic soul gave birth to "My Old Kentucky Home."

It is peculiarly the song of the unhappy slave: "They hunt no more for the possum and the coon on the meadow, the hill, and the shore; they sing no more by the glimmer of the moon on the bench by the old cabin door; the day goes by like a shadow o'er the heart, with sorrow where all was delight; the time has come when the darkies have to part—then my Old Kentucky Home good night!" There it is—the sentiment, the longing for what had been, the dread of what is and is to be.

The third or last verse, little known and rarely used nowadays, was fervently sung prior to the Civil War in many northern homes where slavery was bitterly denounced:

The head must bow and the back will have to bend,
Wherever the darkies may go,
A few more days for to tote the weary load—
No matter 'twill never be light—
A few more days till we totter down the road,
Then my Old Kentucky Home, good-night.

It begins as a song of gladness; it ends as a song of sadness. And the weird, plaintive refrain is an effort to find solace in the thought of the good times of other days at the Old Kentucky Home, far away.

Reached by way of Louisville over a splendid road just completed, "My Old Kentucky Home" stands as a memorial to a race of brave and chivalrous men and women, and a monument to the expropriated slaves, who loved it. Thousands of pilgrims pass through the beautiful doorway of the old mansion each year, which will always remain open in welcome.

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416 W. Liberty Street Louisville, Ky. Highland 3561

We are prepared to offer the lowest priced complete unit that has ever been offered on American market in electrical refrigeration.

Rowland Brooks Co.
Incorporated
618 North Third St.
City 1177, Main 2487
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Single tray freezing unit.
A Leonard Foretial-Lined Refrigerator

Kelvinator "Junior" condensing unit, used with freezing unit.

\$240.00
COMPLETE
INSTALLED

AS YOUR
ADMINISTRATOR, EXECUTOR, TRUSTEE
OR GUARDIAN FOR MINOR CHILDREN
WE OFFER THE SERVICES OF A
SPECIALIST

**The
Louisville Trust Co.**

S. W. Corner—Fifth and Market Streets
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"BUILDERS OF LOUISVILLE"

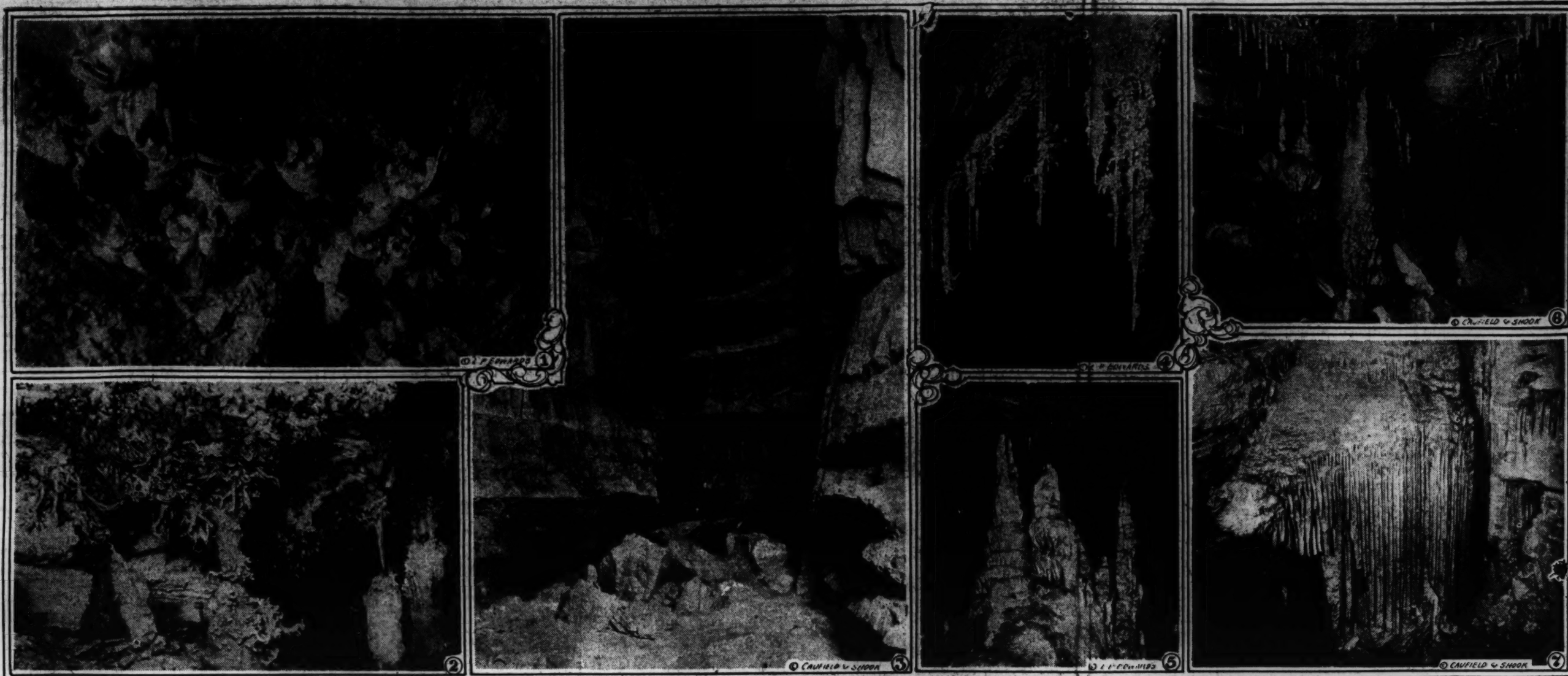
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We Have Erected Many of
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Beautiful Structures

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Exquisite Carvings of Nature in Kentucky's Mammoth Cave Insure Its Permanent Place as One of the Seven Wonders of the World



(1) Roof Flower Garden, Onyx Cave; (2) Twisted Formations in Crystal Cave; (3) Cathedral Dome; (4) Chimes of Normandy, Onyx Cave; (5) Cathedral Spire, Onyx Cave; (6) Entrance to "Hindu Temple"; (7) Frozen Niagara.

Mammoth Cave of Kentucky
Renowned Throughout WorldBy H. H. DENHARDT
Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky

Bowling Green, Ky. **N**ATURE'S most magnificent and certainly the largest, limestone cavern—the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky—with many miles of wonderfully formed underground passages and chambers, is not only known to every school child in the land, but also to travelers the world over. A well-organized campaign is now on for the purpose of having the Government of the United States convert this beautiful Mammoth Cave region into a national park. It certainly should become the Nation's property, and should be preserved for posterity.

Mammoth Cave is classed as one of the seven wonders of the modern world, and the dynamic forces which formed this great cavern, with its broad avenues, narrow passageways, vaulted chambers and domes—some of them hundreds of feet high—deep abysses, high peaks, flowing rivers, cataracts, and the great stalactites and stalagmites, are still at work. There is no standard by which this marvelous cavern, with its hundreds of miles of passageways—more than 150 miles of which have been charted—can be compared. There is as much variety and as great a differentiation in the underground scenery as in that above ground. The appeal to the imagination is as great as the sublimity of the Grand Canyon, and of Niagara Falls.

Nowhere in the world is there to be found a greater or finer example of the slow and mighty work of the forces of nature. With a style of architecture all its own, through a period of hundreds of thousands of years, it has formed this vast and intricate cavern, with its halls and aisles and galleries, its columns and domes and pits, its vast underground temples, its festoons of sparkling crystals, its rivers with their eyeless fish, its waterfalls, and its great "Water Clock" that in Stygian darkness has ticked out the centuries.

This great wonder of nature, and the rugged, primeval forests around it, should indeed be preserved and the many miles of unexplored recesses of the cave explored, for the benefit of our children's children. The readers of The Christian Science Monitor are most earnestly urged to use their influence with the members of the Congress of the United States to the end that this beauty spot of America may be saved and preserved for posterity.

CAVE CITY, Ky. (Special Correspondence)—Playing its peculiar role since prehistoric times as home and treasure house, haven and refuge for the pursued, Mammoth Cave, the best-known cavern in the world, still exercises its age-old fascination for humankind. In carving out of the limestone the 225

avenues, 47 domes and 23 pits embraced in the explored portion of the five levels of Mammoth Cave alone, it has been figured that nature, through the chemical and mechanical action of water, worked out a space of more than 12,000,000 cubic yards. But the immensity of Mammoth Cave, its three subterranean rivers, eight cataracts and two lakes do not constitute its most potent appeal. Rather it is the utter novelty of form, structure, space and combination, which suggest that one is traversing some other planet.

Stalactical oases have been busy for eons in fitting columns and draping and festooning stalactites and stalagmites. Water has carved such domes, with swirling draperies, as the Mammoth Dome and dug such pits as the Bottomless Pit and the Nautilus. The traveler finds himself in avenues that were hoary with age before the Mediterranean flowed over the homes of Paleolithic man. He passes corridors whose combined length exceed 150 miles. He travels on a rayless, soundless river whose untroubled waters glide like lethe beneath gray arches of stone,

and discovers on this Echo River that the cave has a dominant pitch of its own with which it is in sympathy whenever that pitch is struck. "Then the very air is full of music of which we can give no analysis."

Tinkle of Waterfalls
Leaping cataracts meet the traveler's gaze, the faint musical tinkle of anonymous waterfalls intrigues him, while his eyes are lured upward by ceiling decorations which would be the despair of a stucco worker. One finds sublimity reminiscent of the Grand Canyon, and flowerlike formations of a delicacy as exquisite as the lily of the valley.

Under a roof two acres in extent stands a chief city. No modern builder could throw up such arches or so unaccountably sustain them. The sojourner views domes and pits in such proximity as to suggest a steeply built over a gulf; wanders in draped and jewel-studded halls, in "Cleveland's Cabinet," where "The Last Rose of Summer" blooms in crystalline beauty; hears organ notes from the chimes, bends in the

Corkscrew, gently insinuates himself through the Scotsman's Trap, and pauses before the Mummy's Niche. The Amblyopidion, or eyeless fish, will lure him to Lake Lethe and Echo River. He will find these translucent denizens of the cave without hearing as well as without sight, but purely beautiful and graceful with their pearly, spotless bodies, less than two inches long, and corresponding so closely to the poetic and mysterious atmosphere of the cave.

Cave's Diameter 10 Miles
The diameter of the cave area is about 10 miles. Croghan's Hall is known as the end of the cave. On its right is the Mastrom, whose opening yawns for 20 feet amid wet, slippery rocks. Deep and forbidding it lies, a source of mystery, at the end of the longest avenue in Mammoth Cave, a fitting climax to its grandeur and mystery. Of the thousands who have gazed into its depths, only a scant handful have dared to explore its black gulf. The names of these adventurers have

been celebrated in prose, poetry and natural science record.

The Star Chamber will recall to some that here Emerson received his inspiration for the writing of "Illusions," while Violet City, the new discovery, will demonstrate that despite its size the cave has not yet yielded any great part of its treasures. Each of the four routes by which the cave is exhibited shows through its place-names that the cavern has become a century old repository of slowly accumulating historic and biographic facts of wit and humor and imaginative interpretation.

The Cave region of Kentucky with Green River, a stately current running through a deep, winding, heavily forested gorge, presents today very much the same aspect as when the first wanderers along the Wilderness Trail passed the "great blue wall" and viewed "Saltuckee." Green River is fed almost entirely by subterranean streams.

Visited in 1909
It is fairly well established that Mammoth Cave was not visited in

historic days until 1809 when a hunter whose name was Houchins or Hutchins chased a bear into its entrance. Possibly the oldest published account of the cave is contained in a letter from Louisville dated July 5, 1814, published in the Medical Repository.

Franklin Gorin, who as a little lad had visited the Mammoth Cave before the War of 1812, bought it and the above-ground estate in 1837, and installed in the cave the famous guide and explorer, Stephen Bishop, a slave. Stephen was the first human being in historic times to cross the Bottomless Pit, which he navigated on a slender cedar pole. It was Stephen, the slave, at the start of his career a youth under 20, to whom the world is indebted for the most far-reaching discoveries in Mammoth Cave. It was Stephen who crossed Echo River, and it was Stephen who was the guide and friend and companion as well of that great group of scientists who visited the cave in the 20 years following Stephen's installation as guide.

Descendants of Stephen Bishop and Matt Branstford (a comrade

guide of Stephen) are today guided at Mammoth Cave. Present day visitors frequently find that their parents, grandparents or great-grandparents had as cicerones the ancestors of their own guides. Names inscribed in the early days of the 19th century on cavern walls and ceilings are as plainly legible as if written yesterday.

A Congeries of Caves

In 1839 Dr. John Croghan of Louisville bought the cave and the estate, from Mr. Gorin, devising it to his 11 nieces and nephews, who were likewise the great-nieces and nephews of George Rogers Clark. Under the terms of his will the cave and estate were not to be sold until the passing of the last of the original life-tenants, one of whom survives, then to be disposed of at public auction.

Mammoth Cave is not, strictly speaking, one cave, but rather a congeries of caves whose walls have broken through into each other. The cave region is about 90 miles from Louisville, 200 from Cincinnati, and 96 miles from Nashville.

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Here, too, you will always find courteous attention and that air of refinement which is invariably associated with spaciousness, orderliness and careful attention to details.

It is your store. We would have you use it liberally.

Kaufman Straus Co.
Louisville Kentucky

LOUISVILLE

The Gateway to the Growing South
and the Progressive Metropolis
of a Great Commonwealth

IT IS a new and greater Louisville that greets the visitor returning to the gates of the metropolis of Old Kentucky. Retaining all the charm and beauty that made her place secure in the colorful history of the Southland, Louisville's progressiveness and community spirit have advanced her in recent years to the front rank of leading American cities.

In April this year her building permits, totaling nearly \$5,000,000, ranked her above every city in the South and Southwest, and her estimated population is now more than 325,000.

New factories are springing up, the retail district is rapidly enlarging itself, great new hotels have been erected, important industries from the outside are establishing here, the residence districts are expanding, thirteen more square miles of territory have been annexed, extensive public improvements and additions to the utilities are under way, the banks are experiencing unprecedented clearings, and in every line of commerce and industry there is progress.

It is a general prosperity and a substantial prosperity which Louisville is experiencing, earning for her the recognition which she deserves as a wide-awake, progressive American city where all who seek to live, trade or invest will find something very close to "the community ideal."

Live in Live Louisville

This advertisement contributed by First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Louisville

Traditions of Classic Architecture Preserved in Kentucky's Civic Buildings and Homes, With Added Charm of Trees and Luxuriant Shrubbery



Left to Right—Transylvania College at Lexington; Columns of Portico of Chancery House at Lexington; Old State Capitol at Frankfort; (Crest Studio). A Charming Home in an Artistic Setting; (Franklin Place) Near Lexington

Kentucky's Fine Old Mansions
Tell of Hospitality and EaseMajestic Structures Set in Magnificent Groves or
in the Blue Grass Hills Are Reminders of
Days of Leisure and ComfortBy REXFORD NEWCOMB
Professor of the History of Architecture, University of Illinois

Lexington, Kentucky
AS ONE rides over hill and dale in Kentucky perhaps nothing strikes his fancy as do the old colonial mansions, which, set in magnificent groves or atop the gentle hills, dot the landscape here and there. Harking back to a day when a broad margin of leisure and a genuine social grace characterized life upon the great estates of Kentucky, these fine old houses stand as vivid reminders of that happy, hospitable age which brought to perfection these great memorial establishments.

But Kentucky, like all American states, passed through a pioneering period, the period of the "clearing in the timber," the stockade fort, and the "Wilderness Road." Forests had to be cleared, land had to be broken, a domain had to be brought under the hand of the plowman. The story of the coming into the State of the Boone party, of its settlement here, of those grim, wild days of privation and Indian peril, are known to every American school-child. These virgin acres had to be made to produce and produce abundantly—before any think like a real competence could be won from the soil. But these sturdy pioneers who came over the mountains into the far-off region of Transylvania did conquer the soil and established in the wilderness the foundations of a commonwealth as early as the latter quarter of the eighteenth century.

Forming originally a part of the State of Virginia, Kentucky was peopled largely from the Old Dominion; thus the economic system, the social fabric and cultural outlook resemble these features of life in the older state. Bringing with them a love for classical architecture, engendered by associations with the great houses of the Potomac and James Valleys of Virginia, it is no surprise to discover that something of a classic feeling permeates the architectural expression of Kentucky.

In the early pioneer period of the state recourse was had, of necessity, to primitive forms. Beginning with the log cabin and "wattle-and-daub" chimney, architectural expression in Kentucky passed through successive improvements, eventually culminating in the great porticoed brick mansions which lend so much charm to the countryside. The second type of structure used in the state was formed of hand-hewn squared logs, nicely fitted together and frequently covered with "siding," and given a

close-cropped cornice of classic derivation. The chimneys of these houses, one at either end, were generally well constructed of limestone. Many of this type of habitation are to be found in the historic towns of Kentucky to this day. Brick completed the evolution in building materials and most of the elegant architecture of the state, especially the old manorial mansions, are of this time-honored and lasting material.

While the older towns are full of fine old houses going back to an early day, it is the pleasant plantation house that catches the fancy of those who love the historic, the romantic or the beautiful. Perhaps no section of the state contains more beautiful country places than the Blue Grass region, where a splendid soil and a favoring climate have made possible a highly developed agriculture and live-stock industry.

Here an early and a luxurious material prosperity led to the erection of mansions similar to those left behind in the mother State of Virginia, a type of architecture, he it said, eminently adapted to life as it was lived upon these great estates.

STATE THRIVES
UNDER DRY LAW

Distilleries Turned to Useful Production or Are Dismantled

By CAPT. CHARLES F. HUBLEIN
Chairman, B. F. Avery & Sons, and
Former Chairman, Louisville Board
of Public Safety
Louisville, Ky.
KENTUCKY for many years produced annually about 600,000 barrels of whiskey. In bourbon whiskey the State was the largest producer, having scores of registered distilleries, some of them making several hundred barrels daily each.

For many years distilling was regarded as almost the leading manufacturing industry of the State.

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If Operate Boslers' Storage Garage
One Block from Hotel
Union Bus Station Located
in this Hotel
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Kentucky's Industrial Expansion

Matching Its Rank in Farming

Gain of 41.1 Per Cent in Value of Manufactures Shown
in Two Years—Louisville Leads State With
Increase of 119 in Number of FactoriesBy WILLIAM E. MORROW
Secretary, Louisville Board of Trade

Louisville, Ky., December 18.—The report of the United States Census Bureau, showing the industrial expansion of the State, is a most encouraging one. It shows that the value of manufactures in the State has increased 41.1 per cent in the two years ending in 1923, and that the number of factories has increased 119.

The report shows that the value of manufactures in the State has increased 41.1 per cent in the two years ending in 1923, and that the number of factories has increased 119. The report also shows that the value of manufactures in the State has increased 41.1 per cent in the two years ending in 1923, and that the number of factories has increased 119.

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Transylvania College, First
West of Alleghany MountainsLexington, Ky.
Special Correspondence

TRANSYLVANIA COLLEGE, under the name of Transylvania Seminary, the first college west of the Alleghany Mountains, was founded in 1780. In May of that year, through the efforts of the Rev. John Todd of Kentucky, the Legislature of Virginia passed "an Act to vest certain escheated lands in the County of Kentucky in Trustees for a Public School." These lands had been the property of three wealthy Tories who had, in the Revolution, taken up arms against the colonies.

The college grew through many vicissitudes of war and peace, and several changes of administration, until 1865, when it was taken over by the religious body of the Disciples of Christ, under which it continues today. It has a large campus carpeted with Blue Grass and shaded with old forest trees. Six large buildings house the different classes, and there are handsome dormitories. The students at present number

about 300. The president is Dr. A. D. Harmon. Transylvania has given to the Nation two Vice-Presidents of the United States, three speakers of the House, 45 senators, 15 Cabinet officers, and has trained 4011 men for the ministry. Among its famous graduates are Jefferson Davis, Chief Justice Harlan, Henry Clay, James Lane Allan and John Fox. Dr. Horace Holley, president of the college from 1818 to 1827, spread the influence of the institution over the South and West.

In 1833 Morrison Hall was built, a beautiful building of pure Doric design, said to be one of the finest examples of Greek architecture in America.

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Transylvania College, First
West of Alleghany MountainsLexington, Ky.
Special Correspondence

TRANSYLVANIA COLLEGE, under the name of Transylvania Seminary, the first college west of the Alleghany Mountains, was founded in 1780. In May of that year, through the efforts of the Rev. John Todd of Kentucky, the Legislature of Virginia passed "an Act to vest certain escheated lands in the County of Kentucky in Trustees for a Public School." These lands had been the property of three wealthy Tories who had, in the Revolution, taken up arms against the colonies.

The college grew through many vicissitudes of war and peace, and several changes of administration, until 1865, when it was taken over by the religious body of the Disciples of Christ, under which it continues today. It has a large campus carpeted with Blue Grass and shaded with old forest trees. Six large buildings house the different classes, and there are handsome dormitories. The students at present number

about 300. The president is Dr. A. D. Harmon. Transylvania has given to the Nation two Vice-Presidents of the United States, three speakers of the House, 45 senators, 15 Cabinet officers, and has trained 4011 men for the ministry. Among its famous graduates are Jefferson Davis, Chief Justice Harlan, Henry Clay, James Lane Allan and John Fox. Dr. Horace Holley, president of the college from 1818 to 1827, spread the influence of the institution over the South and West.

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Nature Has Lavished Her Charms in Every Section of Kentucky—Mountain and Stream Offer Rare Vistas to Delight the Eye



(1) Cumberland Falls; (2) Scene on Road from Lexington to Harrodsburg; (3) The Pinnacle, Cumberland Gap; (4) Ohio River Above Harrodsburg.

Kentucky's State Park System to Connect State's Beauty Spots

Picturesque as Well as Historical, Thousands of Acres
of Natural Lands Have Been Given or Bought
—Welcome Extended to Tourists

By VANCE PRATHER
Kentucky State Park Commissioner

IN ALMOST any direction your fancy may take you, Kentucky stands resplendent, retaining its bloom and pristine beauty, just as nature painted it, and beckoning at every turn of the road for you to stop, rest, play awhile, and see, ere you go what it has to offer in wild flowers, singing birds, chuckling streams and waterfalls.

Some of these beauty spots have, within these last two years, been linked up as state park sites: 4000 acres in Bell County, back of Pineville; Old Fort Harrods Hill (Pioneer Memorial State Park) at Harrodsburg, Ky., where, in 1773-1774, the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Northwest, was planned; 85 acres in Todd County, on the Jefferson Davis Highway; and 137 acres at Natural Bridge in Powell and Wolfe Counties. Fifty-two thousand people visited this wonderland in 1924. With only one avenue of transportation open to them, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The park is the gift of that railroad to the State, and will be known as "Kentucky Natural Bridge State Park," to distinguish it from Natural Bridge in Virginia.

The state of Kentucky, through its Governor, William Jackson Fields, and the Kentucky State Park Commission, is bent on preserving Cumberland Falls, in Whitley and McCreary Counties, from destruction by commercial development. This waterfall, second only to Niagara, and called the "Niagara of the Middle West," is 125 feet across, and in depth varies from 68 feet (when the Cumberland River is high) to 85 feet (when the river is low). It is, without doubt, Kentucky's finest scenic asset, adorned with all its primitive charm, with a great profusion of wild flowers, mountain laurel and mountain azalea, even holly, and the wild cucumber and wild pea-vine, not forgetting the most verdant willows and the most colorful framing, as to river banks, to be seen in the Middle West.

In the "Breaks of Sandy," in far eastern Kentucky, in Pike County; and at Reelfoot Lake (one-twelfth of which water lies in Kentucky, the remainder in Tennessee), first donations of land have been made for state parks.

With Kentucky's road system being fast linked up, particularly over the East Dixie, to Berea, Corbin, Pineville and Middlesboro, and over the West Dixie, from Bowling Green to the Tennessee line; as well as the Cincinnati-Lookout Mountain Highway (to be completed by 1927), Kentucky is getting ready to make a strong bid for tourists, especially

those thousands that migrate, like the birds, from South to North in the spring, and from North to South in the winter. At "every turn of the road" Kentucky is going to have a tremendous "nature show" to satisfy the tourist traffic, no less than the hunger of the ear, in the number and variety of its singing birds—a variety so great that three of the greatest of all ornithologists, Alexander Wilson, Constantine Rafinesque and John James Audubon, went out of their way to catch a glimpse of their bright plumage and to hear their vibrant, tuneful song. Best of all, Henderson, in Henderson County, Ky. (and the Kentucky terminal of the bridge to be thrown across the Ohio River, from Evansville, Ind.) is in the midst of a movement to build, on the Kentucky side, an Audubon State Park, with bird shrines and sanctuaries, and adorned, further, by a lasting monument in memory of Audubon, in bronze, to be paid for by the pennies of the school children of America.

Between Stanford and Somerset, on the Lookout Mountain Highway, running through from Chicago to Chattanooga, Tenn., and the Southland, is an imposing uplift—it really is a part of the King's Mountain uplift—known as Hall's Gap. Five Kentucky cities are working on this park project, and, if not an accomplishment of 1926, will be a reality of 1928.

These are some of the show places that Kentucky will receive next January. And the Legislature—when it meets in January—very probably will accept them, with the Park Commission's recommendations for further beautification and maintenance, and thus inaugurate Kentucky's welcome to the tourists from the other states.

Beauty spots without number dot these Kentucky hills and mountains. An elaborate description of each and all hardly can be covered here; but the State has come to believe, like many others, that scenery is a cash crop and that its appeal is something that cannot be resisted.

SITE OF FIRST COURTHOUSE
DANVILLE, Ky.—The first courthouse in Kentucky, where the District Court established by Virginia met in 1785, stands here. The Constitutional Conventions out of which grew the State of Kentucky also were held in this ancient log structure.

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For further information, write to
W. S. Campbell, Manager and Chief Engineer
Kentucky & Indiana Terminal R.R. Co.
2910 High Street, Louisville, Ky.

Daniel Boone a Dashing Hero of Kentucky Pioneer History

By H. V. McCHESNEY
Vice-President, Kentucky State Historical Society

FRANKFORT, Ky. DANIEL BOONE, hero of pioneer days in Kentucky, was born in Oley Township, near what is now Reading Pa., Nov. 2, 1734. He was the son of Squire and Sarah Boone, Quakers. There was no school to attend, but his brother Samuel's wife taught him the "three R's." He also learned surveying and became efficient. At the age of about 18 Boone's family moved to the valley of the Yadkin in North Carolina. He was a wagoner and blacksmith with the Braddock expedition in 1755. In 1756 he married Rebecca Bryan. He had met John Filley on the Braddock expedition and his tales of adventure in Kentucky had fired Boone's imagination. In 1767 he made an expedition into Kentucky, spent one winter in what is now Floyd County.

In 1769, with Finley, Stuart and three other companions, he made a second expedition into Kentucky. They spent about a year, accumulating many pelts, but a band of Indians destroyed their camp and all they had accumulated and captured Boone. Escaping, he made his way back to Kentucky and continued his explorations.

In 1775 Boone founded Boonesborough on the Kentucky River (now Madison County). Later he and other settlers brought their families to Boonesborough. He was the leader

in the arduous and hazardous defense of Boonesborough and other frontier stations; was appointed captain and later major of the militia by Lord Dunmore; led repeated counter attacks against the Indians; was captured again and made his escape; twice represented Fayette County (in the District of Kentucky) in the Virginia Legislature; was made lieutenant-colonel of Fayette County militia.

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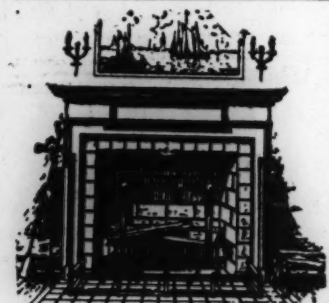
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Looking Across the Ohio River to Louisville, the Progressive Metropolis of Kentucky and Rapidly Becoming the Gateway to the South



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Louisville Extends Welcome to Visitors and Home Builders

Cultural Advancement Has Been Leading Goal of City—Trade, Industry, and Building Show Impressive Strides in Last Decade

By FREDERIC M. SACKETT
United States Senator from Kentucky

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The beautiful—on the southern bank of the Ohio River, spreads out in a vast semi-circle like a fan. Her extending arms form a welcoming gesture to the people of the north as an earnest of the famed hospitality of the southern borderland. For nearly 140 years since its beginnings Louisville has typified American ideals in the art of living.

Truly representative of the early settlers of the great stretches lying west of the Alleghenies, one finds today among the leaders of this southern city the same names that were borne by those hardy pioneers who came across the mountains to build a home in the wilderness—names that have been handed down from father to son in each generation of the men and women who have guided her growth and colored her life in the successive stages of her progress.

Anglo-Saxon names—they tell in themselves the story of the development of a truly American city continuously devoted to the upbuilding of the home ideal—a place of charm, proud of its traditions, seeking its future through a normal Christian mode of living. Ever conservative, intensely patriotic, Louisville has been blessed with a people who have sought through cultural advancement their own highest good.

An Early Trading Center
Louisville grew rapidly as a trading center in the days before the Civil War. After that great struggle her people worked amid the greatest difficulties toward the commercial rebuilding of her section. The progress of the early years was slow and compared unfavorably with America's great achievements in the building of its empire to the north and west.

Yet always the leaders of the city's fortunes had faith in the riches of the land that lay behind her to the south. They worked for the education of her people that they should be prepared for what the future held. They reeducated carefully and laid her foundations deep in conservative business essentials. They labored to put the city in such position that when the hour struck she would have the machinery that would enable her to take opportunity at the flood.

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NATIONAL ICE CREAM
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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Her schools and colleges busily and wonderfully played their part in the preparation of the new generation for accomplishment. Slowly but surely the city grew. Its advantages, its mode of life, its location, its climate, its close association with the wealth of national resources of coal and oil and timber in Kentucky, immediately tributary to its chief commercial city, began to attract the attention of the Nation.

Program of Expansion
The outbreak of the World War released for Louisville its pent-up possibilities, and its remarkable growth and development during these last eight years is fast forming a part of the history of this Nation's prosperity. The coming of the soldiers (10,000 strong) to Camp Zachary Taylor, built on the borders of the city proper, gathered young men from every section. There was painted before their eyes the picture of the fine Kentucky city, its life, its homes, its business. From that time Louisville has made rapid progress. What has taken place can but partially be visualized.

The city has been built apace. For the eight years prior to 1917, the value of her building permits was \$35,000,000, whereas in the eight years ending with 1924 they were \$80,000,000; in the first 11 months of 1925 alone \$28,700,000. In industry from an annual investment in 1915 of \$300,000, the figures jumped to \$7,000,000 in 1924. To the observer the change is startling, the signs of growth and prosperity impressive.

Summary of Advantages
A city with a clean municipal government, reached by nine trunk line railroads, its waterway, Ohio waterway, locked and dammed, offering its water-borne commerce to the world—a new development of the enormous water power of the Falls of the Ohio located within the city limits—complete grade crossing elimination—elaborate sewer and sewer building in process of

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completion—wonderful parks with their overlooking artistic country homes—the stable building facilities with their record of domestic production of population—churches, libraries, libraries, universities for white and Negroes, answering in full measure the artistic and cultural demands—its vast of diversified industries—its wealth of native skilled labor devoted to the program—are perhaps sufficient evidence that Louisville, the beautiful, is the land of opportunity for the South of the Nation's heart, from whatever climate, she extends her heart and hand.

FINE NEW PLANT FOR HERALD-POST

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—As one enters the new Herald-Post Building, the home of two consolidated morning and afternoon newspapers of vigorous tradition, one is immediately struck by the beauty of the spacious lobby. Done in the Italian Renaissance style, with highly decorated beamed and paneled ceilings, relieved by two huge pillars, the motif is carried out by an overhanging balcony on three sides.

The new home of the newspapers recently purchased and consolidated by James B. Brown, a banker, is done in the Renaissance style, with a striking front of white limestone. Entirely new equipment throughout aids in giving the plant the reputation of being one of the most up-to-date and efficient in the South. The editorial rooms on the third floor are models. A huge skylight is directly above the workers. Labor saving devices equip the entire plant. One of its mechanical features is a Scott eight-unit double octuple combination press, whose capacity is 144,000 16-page papers per hour.

COURTHOUSE AT MUSEUM
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Erected in 1937 and of the purest style of the classic architectural revival of our "Colonial" period, the Jefferson County Courthouse here is one of only two such buildings of the period still used for the purpose for which they were built. Lovers of the beautiful seek to retain it as a museum.

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LOCATION'S AND TO LOUISVILLE

Rail and Water Facilities and Trade Advantages Building City
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LOUISVILLE, Ky.—If one would seek the cause which lies underneath the marvelous growth and development of Louisville, which has challenged the attention of the entire country during the five-year period just closing, he must first take effect to that first fundamental location. Within a few miles of the exact center of population of the United States, served directly by nine of the most important railroad trunk lines, on the main highway of the greatest river transportation, with traction and bus lines reaching through southern Indiana to Indianapolis and beyond on the north, and into the Blue Grass country on the south, Louisville's accessibility and distribution facilities are unsurpassed. It is indeed the open gateway between the north and the new south, between which there is happily now no dividing line.

Its second great attraction is a climate which is mild enough to permit outdoor work 12 months in the year, but still furnishes the variety of four seasons.

And thirdly, there are the people, a friendly, kindly people, who, through generations of continued effort to make visitors feel thoroughly at home, have cultivated a talent for friendliness and given it a flavor that has made Kentucky known as the "home of hospitality."

Then there is work to do. Our hundreds of factories have grown greatly; some employing four times the number of work men five years ago. Our industrial foundation—a \$1,000,000 city "booster," backed by public subscription—is continually being laid in new industries.

And lastly, the new recruits have a chance to live in modern homes and apartments, with parks, playgrounds and schools of the best. Our workmen's homes are individual one-floor houses with front and back yards and ample space in between. In the first 10 months of 1925 we have built 3100 of these single family houses.

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LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Louisville, with its half a dozen railroads spreading fanlike into the South and as many other main lines centering here from the North, boasts of being "The Gateway to the South." Through Louisville the agricultural, manufacturing, and natural products of Mississippi, Alabama, parts of Louisiana, and Florida, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky find their way to the markets of the North. To these, and to the mountain country of North Carolina and the Southwest, Louisville in turn distributes the output of its manufacturing establishments and the goods handled by her wholesalers and jobbers. No other city of the border reflects more of the prosperity of the South.

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NEWSPAPER HAS NOTABLE ANNALS

Louisville Courier-Journal Holds a Leading Place in Fourth Estate

By HARRISON ROBERTSON
Chief of Editorial Staff, Louisville Courier-Journal

THE COURIER-JOURNAL was the result of a consolidation. In 1868, of the Morning Courier, published by Walter N. Haldeman, and the Louisville Daily Journal, in control of which Henry Watterson had succeeded George D. Prentice as editor. Mr. Haldeman was the business head of the paper, and Mr. Watterson was its editor until it was sold to its present owner.

It soon took rank among the foremost journals of the country. Mr. Watterson made it an important factor in the rehabilitation of the South, politically and materially, after the chaos of "Reconstruction." It was one of the originators of the Liberal movement which nominated Horace Greeley for President in 1872, and four years later it was the most ardent champion of Samuel J. Tilden, with whom the editor's relations were especially intimate and confidential.

Mr. Watterson's Wide Fame
In addition to the vigor and persistence with which he advocated the policies he espoused, Mr. Watterson did his work with an individuality, a picturesqueness, an eccentricity of style that made whatever he wrote "readable." A result of this was that the Courier-Journal became one of the most widely quoted of newspapers; while another result was that, Mr. Watterson being a most conspicuous practitioner of "personal journalism," more of these quotations were credited to "Henry Watterson" than to the Courier-Journal. Henry Watterson, in the public estimation, was the Courier-Journal, and whatever appeared in its columns considered worth quoting was attributed to him. And though he wrote nothing for months at a time, the editorial page written by his staff was always freely quoted in his name.

It was in 1896 that the Courier-Journal amazed its Democratic following by "bolting" the nomination of William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Watterson has been generally believed responsible for that action, but he had nothing to do with it. He was in Europe, where he remained throughout the ensuing campaign, working, he declared, on a biography of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Haldeman, who in a few minutes after the receipt of the news of Mr. Bryan's nomination, authorized the writer, then as now in charge of the editorial page of the paper, to commit it to repudiation of the ticket. It followed with an aggressive fight against the free silver crusaders, and Kentucky for the first time in its history cast its vote for a Republican candidate for the Presidency.

Took Courageous Stand
Materially the paper suffered heavy losses from its course in that campaign. It had been accepted as the exponent of Democracy and its defection was fiercely denounced as disloyalty and treachery. Democrats in many places tore it up or burned it. The weekly edition, which had a large circulation in the rural districts, was boycotted out of existence. Mr. Haldeman had not failed to anticipate such consequences of his course. He took this most critical step in the life of his newspaper with his eyes open, realizing that it threatened ruin, and his action stands to his honor as one of the most courageous and patriotic in the history of American journalism.

Four years later Mr. Watterson had swung the Courier-Journal back into party lines, where it remained until 1918, when it was sold by him and the Haldeman heirs to its present owner, publisher and editor, Judge Robert Worth Bingham. Every day since then it has been an independent newspaper, independent in reality as well as in claim.

Here and There in the Beautiful City of Louisville



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Upper Left: Picturesque Valley Road, Castletown; Upper Right: Jefferson County Court House; Lower Left: Woman's Club; Lower Right: Cherokee Park Scene.

LOUISVILLE UNIVERSITY PLANS EXPANSION UNDER ENDOWMENT

Citizens Have Voted \$1,000,000 Bond Issue, to Be Supplemented by Gift Fund—Chartered by Legislature as First Municipal University in 1846

Louisville, Ky., Special Correspondence
THE University of Louisville was the first municipal university in the United States established by public funds. In 1837 it was founded by a decree of the City Council and given a grant of land comprising a town block. The corporation was chartered as a municipal university by an act of the Legislature of Kentucky in 1846. The far-seeing citizens who secured the charter provided for the establishment of "all departments of a university for the promotion of every branch of science, literature and the liberal arts."

A Real Campus
For the first time in its history, the University of Louisville this year welcomed its students on the broad lawns and shaded paths of a real campus. On the campus, a number of the old brick buildings have been remodeled and now house the offices of administration, classrooms, etc. The Speed Scientific School, a complete unit with its own faculty, occupies two of the larger buildings. Each science has its own building for its laboratories, while the Department of Home Economics is also accorded a special building with entirely new equipment. Another building, fitted as a theater, has been provided for the University of Louisville Players, a dramatic organization which has many accomplishments to its credit. The Speed Scientific School, which

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THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE
Louisville, Kentucky

LOUISVILLE HAS LARGE AREA IN PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

System Consists of More Than 1500 Acres, Including a Large Tract of Original Woodland, Prized by All Kentuckians

By HUSTON QUINN
Former Mayor of Louisville

Louisville, Ky.
WITH an area of 1513.9 acres, Louisville's 25 parks and playgrounds and 31.2 miles of oiled macadam roads, comprise a park system the equal of any in America. The park system had its beginning in 1890, the result of the splendid work of several interested citizens in securing the legislation necessary for this purpose.

Cherokee Park, according to experts, is perhaps the most beautiful natural park in the world. To those who have not been privileged to see this park, this may be regarded as an unwarranted exaggeration—the view of one blinded by love for his native city—but a ride through this park will convince anyone of the correctness of this statement.

Louisville's parks are just as nature made them, practically the only changes being the roads and shelter houses. Their great beauty is chiefly in their magnificent trees. There is a distinctness and peculiar charm about each one of the three largest parks.

They are located in different sections of the city. Cherokee Park consists of 409 acres of rolling ground along the meanders of Beargrass Creek. Its stately beeches, giant sycamores, and the great variety and number of magnificent trees—perfect specimens, many of them—are greatly admired. The well-kept golf links in this park have been pronounced one of the best municipal courses in America.

To the south, on a knob overlooking the city, is Irquois Park, with its 676 acres. From five points on the top of the hill one can get a splendid view of the city and the surrounding country. The roadways were cut through a vast woodland, a literal forest. From the blossoming of the dogwoods and red buds in the early spring to the late fall with the rich and matchless colorings of the

sweet gums, the maples, the oaks, etc., the journey over the parkway is practically a continuous one through a wonderland that baffles description. To meet the demands of the increasing number of equestrians, due to the revival of interest in this pastime, the park architect has laid out a most attractive bridge path in this park.

Shawnee Park with its 181 acres is ideally located on the banks of the beautiful Ohio River. This is the playground of the city, a veritable human beehive during the summer. When one sees the enormous crowds in this park it is not difficult to understand that a total of 5,000,000 people visited Louisville parks last year. Lovers of aquatic sports find in the two modern swimming pools, ample opportunity to enjoy their favorite sport. Provision has been made for all kinds of sports including football, hockey and horseshoe pitching. The 56 tennis courts and 23 baseball diamonds are patrolled to the limit of their capacity. Two new municipal golf courses will probably be finished within a year.

One must see Louisville's parks to appreciate them. They constitute one of the chief assets of the city—the pride of every citizen, the admiration of all who visit them.

INLAND COAST GUARD
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Louisville has the only inland coast guard station in the country at the head of Ohio Falls here. The heroic work of these rivermen has saved many a craft, large and small, from the rapids.

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opened this fall, was made possible by the James Breckinridge Speed Foundation of \$250,000, established by William S. Speed and Mrs. Frederic M. Sackett as a memorial to their father.
The library, housed in a building of its own, has received notable additions. Last year, Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, presented it with his own sociological library, \$1500 for binding, cataloging and shelving, and \$1000 for books on art and archaeology.
Of special interest both to the university and to the community is the art museum now being erected on the campus. The museum is the gift of Mrs. James B. Speed, as a memorial to her husband, and it will eventually contain the art collections of Mr. and Mrs. Speed.
Has Large Enrollment
Encouraged by the added attractions of new surroundings, the enrollment of the university for this year in its undergraduate departments is 730 students. Tuition in the undergraduate courses is free to all citizens of Louisville meeting the other necessary entrance requirements. Student activities include football, baseball and track and basketball for both men and women; the dramatic club, Greek letter fraternities and sororities, student publications, a glee club and various department clubs.
According to A. Y. Ford, president,

future plans for the university center around the \$1,000,000 bond issue which was approved by the citizens of Louisville in November.

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Kentucky, in Its Early Days, Passed Through Turbulent Era

Frontier Days Were Rough and Ready, But the Wilderness Bred Men of Hardihood and Courage Who Contributed to Its Development

By EDWARD TUTHILL

Head of the Department of History and Political Science, University of Kentucky

Lexington, Ky. Kentucky was born with the Republic in the decade 1782-1792. The earliest Kentuckians were probably Indians, and their descendants fought the whites for possession of the fine hunting region. Meeting Indian attacks during the Revolution, sometimes unsuccessfully, the frontiersmen at length won a brilliant victory at King's Mountain, and one of their heroes, Isaac Shelby, became Kentucky's first Governor. Earlier yet, in 1774, Harrodsburg and in 1779 Louisville and Lexington were founded; and from these settlements George Rogers Clark received support for his conquest of the Illinois country.

Before peace was concluded a rush began, led by Virginia veterans with land warrants, resulting in many disputed claims to land grants. Between 1782 and 1792 Kentucky strove hard to enter the Union, its settlers trying to organize this region as the fourteenth state; but delays in Congress and in Virginia's Assembly postponed final action until June 1, 1792.

Conspirators like Wilkerson and Aaron Burr tried to detach this frontier region for Spain's empire; and they utilized the fact that New Orleans was the outlet for all produce in the southwest. Kentucky hesitated but decided for the Union. This was also her decision in 1861 when commercial ties drew her to the southern markets more strongly than the eastern markets, beyond the mountains.

Freedom a Leading Trait But freedom was a leading trait of these Anglo-Saxons, a fierce democratic spirit of pioneer life that, hence, their opposition, twice asserted, against the Allen and Sedition Acts of 1798.

This pioneer commonwealth found a great leader in Henry Clay from 1810 until 1852. He championed the war of 1812 and then the peace, being one of the commissioners in the Treaty of 1814. He was the hero of compromise in the Missouri dispute of 1820, where Kentucky settlers were most numerous, reaching 100,000 in 1860. He adjusted the South Carolina troubles under Jackson in 1833 and came forward in 1850 with the balanced compromise of that year between free states and slave states, which postponed war for a decade.

Kentucky's military record is a distinguished one. In the war of 1812 her soldiers eagerly supported both northern and southern campaigns, rejoicing especially in the victory at New Orleans. In the Mexican war the State exceeded its quota of soldiers. Kentucky has participated in every war of the United States with more than her allotment of soldiers and sailors.

To the World War she sent valiant sons numbering 77,800.

Indian Lands Purchased In 1818 the Chickasaw Indians' lands were purchased, now comprising eight counties on the western border. Widespread depression after 1818 led to a struggle over repudiation of debts, creating court and anti-court parties, the honest faction winning in 1826. But "wildcat" banks sprang up after the expiration of the United States bank's charter in 1836, and persisted for many years.

In wheat production Kentucky stood first in 1840, ninth in 1860; second in corn in 1850, fifth in 1860. In 1860, however, the first rank in hemp, second in mules, third in flax, fifth in rye.

Before 1860 Kentucky had furnished a large population to sister states: 60,000 to Illinois, 68,000 to Indiana, 100,000 to Missouri, besides other thousands to Arkansas, Tennessee and the southwest. As a result of this migration the rate of Kentucky's growth fell sharply, but more than 100 native-born Kentuckians rose to higher office in these neighboring commonwealths. As late as 1920 the native born element in Kentucky was nearly 99 per cent of the total population.

Nature's sharp division of the

State—into mountain and Blue Grass areas—led to equally sharp differences between large and small land owners in the slavery controversy. Families often divide, the Breckinridges, Morgans, and others. Kentucky furnished the opposing Presidents, Lincoln and Davis, and many prominent generals, such as Anderson of Fort Sumter fame and A. S. Johnson of the South.

Eighty thousand soldiers joined the Union Army, while 40,000 volunteered for the South. When Lincoln abolished slavery it was felt that he had deceived the owners by false promises and the harsh orders of Burbridge, among other Union commanders, plunged the State into disorders which continued until long after the war.

Disorders Caused Losses These disorders have faded slowly. They created feuds, disturbed family peace and led to large economic losses. From these conditions arose the Democratic victories from 1862 to 1895 in a State which had been consistently Whig during the era of Henry Clay. Only in the twentieth century did the Republicans regain their losses, electing governors in 1895, 1907 and 1919. For the first time on record the Republicans won the entire electoral vote in 1924, though they gave McKinley all but one in 1896. The State Legislature has remained steadily Democratic.

Under these circumstances Kentucky rejected the Civil War amendments to the Constitution and also the Seventeenth. She has ratified the others, being the second state to endorse the Eighteenth Amendment.

Thus sweeping changes since 1860 destroyed slavery and distilleries, two of her greatest industries, but new wealth has perhaps providentially mitigated the severity of these losses. The great war created at least temporary prosperity for many, unparalleled prices for crops for which Kentucky is famous. The war built up new industries shifted population to the eastern counties, and enabled a large class to transform its old customs.

The railroad broke the solitude of the hills and the motor has increased a new era of road building. The old picturesque life with slave and wagon passed away. A new, alert, ambitious society is ready to start forth on new paths to emulate the deeds of pioneer and hero of former days.

STATE'S FARMS TOTAL 270,626

Blue Grass Region Also Is Widely Known for Its Horses and Cattle

By THOMAS B. COOPER
Dean and Director, College of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

KENTUCKY to those interested in agriculture and in the development of live stock is synonymous with blue grass, splendid rolling pastures, fertile soil and desirable climate. It is stated that when the early settlers of Kentucky reached what is now known as the Blue Grass they were impressed with its attractiveness and its apparent richness.

Historians tell of the abundance of wild game in this region because of the plentifulness of food. The first farmers early took advantage of the natural conditions of the region and the State became recognized for its agricultural progress and especially for the attention

given to the raising of fine stock, a feature seeming peculiarly Kentucky's own.

In the famed Blue Grass area much attention—perhaps more than in any other region—has been given to thoroughbred and trotting horses. Kentucky breeders established the American saddle and show horse. Until the early 1800s Kentucky was pre-eminent in the breeding of Shorthorn cattle.

However, the importance of Kentucky as an agricultural State does not depend solely upon live stock, for the products of its soil cover a wide range. Its favorable location, midway north and south, makes possible a diversity greater than that prevailing in many other states.

Among the important crops of the State are corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, Irish and sweet potatoes, the various legumes and blue grass and orchard grass seed.

Until recent years, hemp was an important crop in central Kentucky, but with the decline in prices, it has largely disappeared from the agriculture of the region. An orcharding industry in the production of apples and peaches is growing rapidly and for several years, Kentucky strawberries have held a market position of their own.

Kentucky is a State of relatively small farms, a large proportion of its population being not only interested in farming, but dependent upon it. The number of persons actually living on farms is 1,308,000 or 54 per cent of the population, as compared with an average of 30 per cent for the United States as a whole. There are 270,626 farms in the State, averaging approximately 80 acres in area. 84 per cent of the total land area of the State being classified as in farms.

In 1850, about 35 per cent of Kentucky's farm land was improved and by 1920, 65 per cent was improved, the corresponding figures for the United States being 38 and 63 per cent respectively. The aggregate valuation of all farm property, according to the 1920 census, exceeded \$1,500,000,000, or an average of slightly more than \$5500 per farm.

Writing to the Western Farm Journal of Louisville in 1884, a Jefferson County farmer said: "Among the wants of the farming population of Kentucky is an agricultural school and experimental farm, wherein our children might get a practical education in the various operations and labors of the farm, garden and orchard."

The Blue Grass



Typical Mansion in Blue Grass Country Around Lexington

Knobs Fringing Blue-Grass Region Enhance Its Beauty

Grim and Unkempt, They Stand in a Semicircular Belt, a Grotesque Contrast to the Loveliness of Kentucky's Famed Blue Waving Fields

By E. F. FARQUHAR

"We came at length to an elevated tableland of wonderful fertility and beauty."—The Domain of Arnhem.

Lexington, Ky. THE Blue Grass is Kentucky. Long ago James Lane Allen made it his literary kingdom, and only a John Fox Jr., himself a son of the Blue Grass, has dared to divide its beauty with the rhododendron of the Cumberland Mountains. The Blue Grass is Kentucky because it outwardly expresses the heart of all Kentuckians, so gracious of its welcome, so prodigal of its hospitality, so rich of its friendliness and so artless of its refinement.

But nature is too good an artist not to leave a contrast. Beginning at Vanceburg on the Ohio River she has swung around to West Point on the Ohio, a semi-circular belt of conical knobs that stand like grotesque figures unkempt with their scrubby tops and pale with their whitish, craggy faces. They halt, as it were, interdicted by some stern command to keep off the grass. Blue Grass—and there are 10,000 square miles of it; a rolling upland 800 to 900 feet above the sea.

For further contrast, there is the inner circle or shrine of Blue Grass Region par excellence, then a middle belt of a topsy-turvy topography in the form of upright and inverted V's and finally an outer zone level and rich like the Blue Grass itself.

The knobs crouch wretchedly and the knobs, weatherbeaten, gaunt, crouch in monumental wretchedness save where at Ottemheim some Germans and at Gettysburg some French (Trappist monks) have resolutely put their hands to the plow.

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Petroleum Output Mounting—State Called "Place
Where Coal, Cotton, Iron and Timber Meet"

By DR. WILLARD R. JILLSON
State Geologist of Kentucky

Frankfort, Ky. A COMPARISON of the value and volume of the mineral resources of Kentucky with those of other great commonwealths of the United States indicates that this State occupies a very high place in the list. Plain figures while they do not form the highest and most attractive reading, are informative and decisive in themselves.

It would appear that the well-known "native-son" humorist, Irvin Cobb, in writing his recent little booklet, "Kentucky—The Proud State," overlooked something when he put the blue ribbon on the Kentuckian's wife, his dog, his horse, his gun, but failed to include his mineral resources. For of all things Kentuckian—the mineral resources of the Blue Grass State are part and parcel of the ground itself, and they are large in quantity and excellent in quality.

In any enumeration of the mineral resources of Kentucky, coal properly stands first and foremost. In 1924 this State produced more than 43,000,000 tons valued at about \$88,745,000. Practically all of this large tonnage was bituminous, shipped to the northwest, the Great Lakes region and to the East for export.

Within recent years and during higher prices, Kentucky's coal has exceeded \$150,000,000 in value. Through more than 99 per cent of the State's coal production is bituminous, Kentucky holds locked in its hills and mountains some of the largest deposits and best cannel coal in the United States. At some future date when the by-products recoverable from cannel coal are more widely in demand, this great Kentucky resource will respond to development in a very large way.

The production of petroleum in Kentucky, began by accident in 1819, has during recent years reached very large proportions. This State probably leads all others in its number of shallow oil pools, the number at the present ranging about 45 or 50. During 1924 Kentucky produced approximately 7,437,000 barrels of petroleum valued at nearly \$14,418,000. In 1919 Kentucky produced oil valued at nearly \$25,000,000, and at this time was first in the Appalachian region.

Other minerals produced in Kentucky in a large way are flint, fire clay, pottery and brick clay, natural gas, coke, and fluor spar. This State contains the largest centrally located fluor spar field and reserve in the United States. This mineral—glassy white, yellow, purple and sometimes green—is used in the steel, aluminum and enamel industries and has no substitute. In 1924 approximately 47,000 tons were produced in Kentucky valued at nearly \$1,000,000. The principal resources of Kentucky as enumerated above were worth in 1924 at the mines about \$112,000,000. Besides these this State contains a large number of other mineral resources, metals and non-metals, now operated in a small way on which it is difficult to get any real accurate production figures. One of these is the newly-born rock asphalt industry, whose production in 1924 has been estimated to be worth about \$2,000,000. Rock asphalt is a bituminous sandstone occurring naturally in parts of this State. It is of the right consistency to make an excellent top dressing for modern high-type roads, requiring only crushing and milling.

The fact that rock asphalt can be laid cold, and is practically indestructible, has resulted in opening up for it a very wide demand. Its rapid growth as an industry during the last few years and the fact that the volume demanded annually has grown by leaps and bounds at the same time indicate that it is one of the real mineral resource opportunities of the present day.

Similar to the asphalt industry, Kentucky's oil shales in rich and unlimited quantities surrounding the Blue Grass region on three sides, promise at no very distant date, when domestic supplies of petroleum begin to wane, another mineral industry so large as to be at this time beyond reasonable calculation.

Only second in value to its minerals are the other natural resources of this State. Kentucky is located on the lower north-flowing tributaries of the Ohio. In the center of the Mississippi basin, adjacent to the center of population of the United States, and very lightly populated, Kentucky is today one of the most inviting states east of the Father of Waters either for industry or for residence. Its scenery is famous, its Mammoth Cave, Kentucky River Gorge and Cumberland Falls are well and widely known.

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LEXINGTON IN BLUE GRASS REGION NOTED FOR HORSES

Thriving City, Called the "Athens of the West," Is Center of Stock-Raising Industry, Especially of Thoroughbreds—Surrounding Country Rich in History

By HOGAN YANCEY
Mayor of Lexington

Lexington, Ky., commonly known as the "Athens of the West" and the "Center of Culture and Agriculture," is a city of 60,000 inhabitants, which population is the result of a steady growth from the time of the building of the first log cabin on Chesapeake in 1775. Situated in the center of the "Blue Grass region," surrounded by hills and valleys as fertile as any soil on earth, Lexington enjoys the distinction of being the center of large agricultural and stock-raising activities second to none. It is on these rich fields that cattle, hogs and lambs thrive alongside thoroughbred horses. It is from these industries that this city is known as the pivot of the horse industry, as well as the highest ranking place to secure good beef, old Kentucky hams and spring lamb.

Lexington was named the "Athens of the West" because it is the home of Transylvania College, the oldest college west of the Alleghenies, the Kentucky State University, two colleges for women, Hanover and Sayre, as well as several private educational institutions, all of which compare favorably with others for the attainment of knowledge. About 6000 students now attend these various institutions and the number is yearly increasing.

Churches are dotted over the entire city, practically all denominations and creeds having their places of worship. The church-going public averages higher than in cities of similar size.

Lexington enjoys about 85 miles of improved streets, a goodly number of miles being either asphalt or concrete.

Kentucky Rich in Writers and as Fiction Background

Poets, Novelists, Dramatists Are Her Output—John Fox Jr., Alice Hegan Rice, Irvin Cobb, Henry Watterson, Names That Shine

By ABBY MEGUIRE ROACH
Author of "Some Successful Marriages" and Other Stories

NO VIEW of such a State as Kentucky would fully honor itself if it did not give at least reasonably adequate recognition to those writers who both interpret it and give it a kind of celebrity more desirable than some of its more obvious kinds.

Like New York, New England, Virginia, the Carolinas, Louisiana and some of the western states, Kentucky has always offered a glamorous background to outside writers, but it has also produced a very honorable list of writers of its own who have both presented it to the world and ranged the world itself for their material.

Of its older representatives the names are too well known to need more than mention. Henry Watterson was a writer, a journalist, of international standing. Theodore O'Hara, Robert Burns Wilson and Henry T. Stanton are also known beyond our borders. Madison Cawein was a very sweet singer, perhaps more esteemed in England than in his own country. Much of his work perfectly meets George Moore's recent distinction as to what constitutes "pure poetry." Horace Lorimer, too, went from this State.

Two Notable Figures Of comparatively the same period, James Lane Allen and John Fox Jr. both were Kentuckians, and wrote about the Kentucky scene. Mr. Allen's "Kentucky Cardinals" and, perhaps, his "Choir Invisible," some of his shorter stories, will live as long as the memory of the conditions they interpret. Mr. Fox was the first among us to give the mountaineer the attention he is worth.

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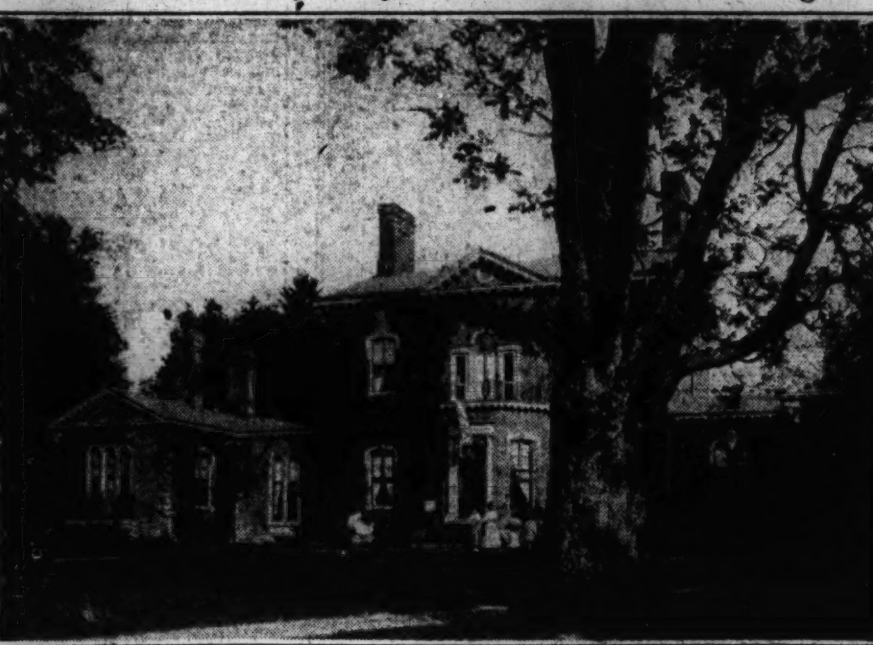
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"Ashland," Henry Clay's Old Home Near Lexington



Home of Henry Clay Proposed as Site for Museum and Park

Kentuckians Cherish Memory of Statesman Who Said, "I Would Rather Be Right Than President"—Estate Is on Borders of Lexington

Special Correspondence

KENTUCKY is proud because it was one of her adopted sons, Mr. Clay, who rose from "millions of the slaves" back in Hanover County, Virginia, to the threshold of the White House, the man who, imported to sacrifice principles for the sake of personal and party interests, gave expression to these words which have become immortal.

Mr. Clay's life in Kentucky was a barometer of the Clay-Jackson political feud. When one was in the ascendancy the other was down. Mr. Clay, by his commanding talent of eloquence and the force of his intellect, controlled legislation in Kentucky, when he was Speaker of the Kentucky House in 1807 and afterward. He had filled out two unexpired senatorial terms at Washington when the "Ashland District" named for his famous home near Lexington and still so called, sent him to Congress. He was Speaker in the session of 1812, when war was declared on Great Britain, and, except for two years of voluntary retirement, he filled this place from 1811 to 1825.

Deciding to retire to private life after Andrew Jackson was inaugurated as President, Mr. Clay returned to Kentucky. He was surprised when the steamboat at Maysville to find the river bank lined with his friends and supporters, cheering him to the echo.

Among them, Irvin Cobb But other good stuff is being done too. Irvin Cobb, Nobody needs speak for him. George Loomis with his "Stubble," and others, Mrs. Emaline Nahn Sachs with her "Talk," Mrs. Rhella Daggett Messer with her "Inner Darkness," all of the stuff of good literature.

And there are the dramatists. Cleves Kinkadee of "Common Clay; Thompson Buchanan of "A Woman's Way" and "Civilian Clothes"; Anne Crawford Flesher, best known as the dramatist of "Mrs. Wiggs"; Lyne Starling of Hopkinsville—the small towns have done their share through this whole story—with his "Meet the Wife" and, more recently, "In His Arms."

Among those who have written chiefly for young people are Laura Spencer Porter, Mary Leonard, Joseph Altschuler, Margaret Vandercook, and Iola Mullins.

The head of that group is Annie Fellows Johnston of the Little Colonial stories, who has perhaps done more than any other writer of

our day to give the younger generation such high and shining ideals so alluringly presented.

Remember "Mrs. Wiggs!" Among the mature writers still in their very active prime, Cale Young Rice and Alice Hegan Rice and Mrs. George Madden Martin head the list. Mr. Rice, nationally and internationally, leads our contemporary poets, with David Morton widely known and loved, and the coming Hortense Flexner also in that category. And Margaret Steele Anderson, too, seems to have scattered seed that appears to be coming to bloom in the permanent Golden Treasury.

Mr. Rice's work, like that of all prolific writers, the very greatest, is uneven, but both in his poetic dramas and in his lyrics and other forms he has done work of the very highest quality.

From time to time in some comparatively small production, as in the "School for Scandal," in "Cranford," in the poems of Emily Dickinson for example, something so perfect and vital of its kind is produced that it holds in itself its own immortality. This is almost surely true, too, of Mrs. Rice's "Mrs. Wiggs" (and of "Lovey Mary" which is but a part of it), and perhaps of "Mr. Opp," which some people feel to be the finest thing that she has done.

It is probably true, too, of Mrs. Martin's "Emmy Lou" and of her later Negro stories, "Children in the Mist." Lucy Furman, whose mountain stories are of a kind of art and of a kind of humanity that lets the light of a magic glass window in upon our own limitations and our own narrow prejudices as well as upon those of other people and other times.

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GREAT ADVANCE IN EDUCATION

State Has 14 Colleges and 550 High Schools With Enrollment of 60,000

By DR. FRANK L. McVEY
President, University of Kentucky

KENTUCKY as a whole has made real progress in education during the last 10 years; in fact, outstanding progress, when statistics in this are compared with those of the previous decade. The plea for help in the conduct of education in the mountain districts of Kentucky is an honest one and funds are much needed to carry on the work. But the mountain district is not all of the State and the conditions prevailing there do not exist in other parts of the territory that stretches 400 miles from the Big Sandy on the east to the Mississippi on the west.

The heritage of the private academy and college held away in public opinion for a hundred years and retarded any movement for a great public school system complete from kindergarten to university.

It must be remembered that Kentucky did not establish a public school system until a few years before the Civil War. Her neighbor on the north, Indiana, started a public school system in 1818 and the university of that State celebrated its one hundredth anniversary two years ago.

Today in Kentucky there are 550 high schools on the accredited list of the Department of Public Instruction with 50,000 children in attendance. The colleges of the State number 14, enrolling 10,000 students of college grade. Included in this list of 14 are the state university, with four state teachers colleges and a municipal university at Louisville, while a normal and industrial school is maintained at Frankfort for the education of the Negro people of the State.

The story of the University of Kentucky runs parallel with that of public education in the State. In most of the states the passage of the Morrill Act in 1862 marks the beginning of a state university, but in Kentucky the administration of the funds provided by that act was turned over to a privately maintained institution which for 15 years continued to give the instruction and expend the appropriation made by Congress.

Today the University of Kentucky is composed of seven colleges: Liberal arts, agriculture, engineering, law, education, commerce and the graduate school.

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Lexington Named on News of Opening of Revolution

Four Years Later Founders Returned to Build Their City—Early History Shows Art and Culture Paralleled Frontier Success

By MRS. W. T. LAFFERTY
Chairman, Kentucky History, Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs

NEWS of the Battle of Lexington fought April 19, 1775, spread rapidly over a vast territory without roads, telegraph, telephone or mail service—by word of mouth, calling patriots to arms in the Revolutionary War. Trusty messengers brought it over the Alleghenies into Kentucky, then West Pincastle County, Virginia, for little groups of adventurers were here exploring blasing trails, pre-empting lands and building log forts, and they also were needed.

The news reached such a group in the midst of the Blue Grass region just six weeks after the battle. Seated around their campfire, eating their supper of parched corn, they were discussing the city they planned to build some day, when one of their number imbued with the independence, sprang to his feet and shouted: "Let us name our city Lexington."

Four years later they returned to build the city they had named, building it with the same fine inspiration. Men and women of education and refinement, they had schools for their children even while Indians prowled around their fort. With manuscript textbooks, their first teachers were John Filson, Kentucky's first historian and mapmaker, and John McKinney.

Early History Virginia, appreciating this buffer settlement and its desire for schools, established the first institution for higher education west of the Alleghenies in 1780, endowing it with escheated lands of British subjects. By the time Anthony Wayne had conquered the northwestern Indians in 1794, it was located in Lexington as Transylvania Seminary. At one time rivaling Harvard and Yale, it still flourishes.

On the seventeenth anniversary of the Battle of Lexington the Constitution was adopted and Kentucky became the fifteenth state. The first Legislature convened in the old log market house in Lexington, June 4, 1792, and the men who had struggled for eight years to win separation from Virginia and defeat the machinations of Spanish conspirators assumed their duties with all the pomp and ceremony of the House of Lords.

In this atmosphere of culture a delightful social life prevailed in pillared mansions. Pleasure-loving people patronized their theaters, sat to Joubert for their portraits, cultivated their Blue Grass farms, raced their fine horses, became rich and famous for their hospitality.

First Railroad Distinguished citizens and guests of the Nation came to visit Ashland, home of Kentucky's idol, Henry Clay. John Bradford published the Kentucky Gazette in 1787, "first newspaper of the western waters," the treasure of the Lexington Library, also founded before 1800.

Edward West plied his miniature steamboat on the town branch in 1793, and in 1832 a locomotive invented and built in Lexington was operated on the Lexington & Ohio Railroad, one of the first successful experiments in this country, the learned gentleman who dedicated it predicting it could distance the fleetest race horse and outstrip the carrier pigeon in its flight.

Sacred to the memory of Clay, Breckenridge, Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, John Morgan and others, Lexington is historic ground, tempting the tourist to come and verify her boast of being a leading "center of culture and agriculture."

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Kentucky Women and State's Progress Linked in History

From Pioneer Days Mothers and Daughters Have Stood Side by Side With Men in Hewing Progress From the Material at Hand

By MRS. ALVIN T. HERT
Vice-Chairman of the Republican National Committee

Louisville, Ky. — The record of progress made by the State of Kentucky is the record also of the pioneers. Kentucky women, equally with Kentucky men, have been responsible for many honorable contributions to state and national advancement, though recognition, where the women are concerned, is a development of comparatively recent years.

Where so many have done so much, it is difficult to name but a few. No discussion of the activities of the women of Kentucky would be, however, in any degree adequate, without mentioning Cora Wilson Stewart, founder of the "Moonlight Schools," whose educational work begun in the mountain region has been of nation-wide interest and of incalculable value to her State, in which she has been, perhaps, the greatest single force in the fight against illiteracy. The public health service of Lillian H. Smith is one of outstanding contributions to public welfare.

Politically, our women are well organized, particularly in the cities, and in Jefferson County where women's organizations are stronger than anywhere else in the State. They are active, alert, and well informed on all civic, state and national issues.

The Secretary of State of Kentucky at this moment is Mrs. Emma Cromwell, one of the few women in the United States ever elected to serve in that capacity.

Nor have the parties been slow in recognizing the vitality in politics of the women of the State in the years since their enfranchisement. There has been a gratifying increase in the number of women appointed as postmasters and to other positions of trust by national and state administrations.

It still is true of the South that women are not precisely encouraged to participate in politics, and in the more isolated regions it is difficult to arouse the interest of women who have ever been far removed from personal contact with or responsibility concerning political



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creasently they are taking up their new responsibilities, qualifying as voters—and voting.

In the arts, in business, and in agriculture, the world has heard of the women of Kentucky. One of the great stock farms in the state is that of Miss Catherine Daininger, in the Blue Grass region, from which have come some of the most famous race horses in the country.

In our cities is a steadily growing number of women lawyers, while in literature the women of Kentucky need no introduction; their names are too well known.

OUTPUT OF COAL DOUBLED BY KENTUCKY IN 14 YEARS

Industry, Second Only to Agriculture, Began in 1827, and Did Not Produce 1,000,000 Tons Until 1879—43,149,962 Tons in 1923

Louisville, Ky. — Special Correspondence. KENTUCKY'S coal mining industry, second only to its agriculture in importance, while feeling its way slowly through a period which has been exceedingly trying for the bituminous industry throughout the Nation, has been fortunate in that while the demand for coal in the last 14 years has by no means advanced proportionately, the output of the mines of Kentucky has more than doubled, until today the production of the State's bituminous operations is, in round numbers, 45,000,000 tons, valued at \$125,000,000.

The story of Kentucky coal in recent years has been that of a home against freight rate disadvantages, and recommendations of the Interstate Commerce Commission examining for severe modification of the rates to the lakes appeared calculated to exclude eastern Kentucky from the lake trade. The commission, however, held existing differentials between the Ohio and western Pennsylvania fields and the outlying fields in West Virginia, Virginia, and Kentucky to be non-prejudicial and not unreasonable.

First Coal in 1827. Kentucky produced its first coal in 1827, but production did not reach 1,000,000 tons a year until 1879. From that time there was a gradual increase until 1912. Since 1912 the increase has been more rapid. In 1914 production was 20,382,763 tons, valued at \$20,852,463, according to Kentucky Geological Survey records. Gains were steady, save for a falling off in the depression years of 1919 and 1921, until 1923, the last official figures available, when production was 43,149,962, valued at \$125,442,000. A few years ago Ohio produced

twice as much coal as Kentucky, and Indiana also outstripped it. Now Kentucky is mining more coal than Ohio and Indiana combined. Only two foreign nations produce more coal than the State of Kentucky.

The total area in Kentucky underlain with coal is estimated at about 16,670 square miles, of which about 6,400 square miles are in the western and 10,270 square miles in the eastern part. The United States Coal Commission estimates that there are available in Kentucky for mining within the next 40 years 2,290,000,000 tons of recoverable bituminous

coal, and that there are in reserve for mining beyond 40 years 60,000,000,000 tons. At the present rate of production this is sufficient to last for more than 1000 years.

An indication of the extent of the mining industry may be gathered from the number of workers, which is about 60,000. Accepting the customary figures of five dependents per wage earner, that would make 300,000 persons dependent upon the coal industry for a livelihood. Taking the operators' figures of 72 cents out of every dollar received going for labor, Kentucky workers receive during the 10 years from 1914 to 1923 inclusive, \$566,480,532.73 for their work. The state Geological Survey computes the total financial return on the tonnage in these 10 years at \$786,775,526.

Coal Counties' Assessments. A few more figures may not be out of place. These show the State Tax Commission's assessment of the 14 coal-producing counties in the State. For eastern Kentucky the nine county assessments are: Bell, \$17,588,006; Floyd, \$12,353,460; Harlan, \$23,831,165; Johnson, \$7,835,109; because of a strike, \$4,643,503; Letcher, \$16,857,564; Perry, \$13,134,658; Pike, \$28,070,839.

Western Kentucky: Hopkins, \$17,328,302; McLean, \$7,334,008; Muhlenberg, \$14,830,494; Union, \$18,559,215; Webster, \$11,396,665.

Of course, there are a dozen other counties, in both eastern and western fields, which produce large quantities of coal, but, because the coal properties in the counties comprise a minority of the total property value, they are not included. The coal lands in these would bring the total assessed value of bituminous holdings in Kentucky to well above \$2,000,000,000, paying nearly 12 per cent of the total state taxes.

The western Kentucky fields have been operating on a 50 per cent capacity basis for more than a year because of a strike, followed by a falling off in demand. In this region the huge "strip" mines, where coal is dug from the surface of the ground by machinery, are being rapidly developed.

Great power plants are being erected at the pit mouth in both fields and electric current produced at a comparatively low cost, especially when augmented by auxiliary hydro-electric plants. Kentucky power from steam and water plants is now being carried to half a dozen states.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS ARE TAKING CENSUS. LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Louisville's population in 1925 was 325,466, according to the figures of the city directory. The Census Bureau's estimate, based on the rate of growth for the period between 1910 and 1920, gave Louisville a population of 259,259 for 1925.

Believing this inaccurate, Louisville civic organizations began on December 10 a special enumeration under Census Bureau auspices, the result of which, it was hoped, would show the city to have more than 300,000 persons.

PIONEER HONORS DAUGHTERS. CYNTHIANA, Ky. — Robert Harrison, the first owner of land here, dedicated the ground to establish this town, which was named for his two daughters, Cynthia and Anna. The county is named for Mr. Harrison. Cynthiana was chartered in 1793. The old covered bridge over the Licking River here, owned by General Morgan led his men to seize the town in the '60s, and a stately colonial courthouse, built in 1854, are interesting features of Cynthiana.

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Kentucky's Three Woman Sheriffs Elected on Enforcement Platforms



Left to Right: Mrs. J. O. West, Mrs. Lois Roach, Mrs. Frances Hall.

KENTUCKY has three women county sheriffs, an achievement that is believed to be unprecedented. Mrs. J. O. West of Hickman, Ky., sheriff of Fulton County, and Mrs. Lois Roach of Mayfield, sheriff of Graves County, both succeeded their husbands in office and were re-elected. Mrs. Frances Hall, who takes office Jan. 1, is to be sheriff of Henderson County. All three women sheriffs are ardent prohibition law enforcers and this was the chief plank in the platform of Mrs. Hall. Kentucky sheriffs have the duty of collecting state taxes, as well as enforcing the law.

BOWLING GREEN IN OIL FIELDS HAS WIDE DIVERSITY OF TRADE

Besides Oil, City Is Shipping Point for Agricultural Products, and Produces Large Quantities of Building Stone

Bowling Green, Ky. — Special Correspondence. AGRICULTURE and mineral interests have made this city of close to 15,000 population the center of a rich community.

Warren County was 100 years old before it began to develop its oil. Five years ago this city was the center of a boom which saw \$20,000 a day sent for drilling in the Warren, Allen and Simpson fields. Today the city has found its level, with the boom days past and the wells steadily producing.

Bowling Green is the shipping center of the western Kentucky strawberry fields. There are a half dozen co-operative associations in this county which annually brings Warren from \$400,000 to \$600,000. Warren County berries go mainly to the industrial cities of the central states, between Chicago and Detroit on the west and Philadelphia on the east.

But the lucious Aroma, the brand of berry most favored here, goes in large quantities New England and the Northwest as well, and in 1924 13 cars went to Canada.

Bowling Green stone, an oolitic limestone which is used wherever architecture is massive and enduring, is quarried in it. It is found in layers, the top nearly white, the stratum beneath dark yellowish gray, and the bottom bed nearly black, but bleaching on exposure to a light soft gray and soon to white.

Noted buildings constructed of Bowling Green stone include St. Thomas' Church, Fifth Avenue, New York; Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta, Ga.; Carnegie Library, Nashville, Tenn.; Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.; Hotel Halcyon, Miami, Fla.; the Governor's Mansion, Frankfort, Ky.; First Christian Church, Louisville, Ky.; First Presbyterian Church, Oklahoma City, Okla., and many others in all parts of the country.

Bowling Green has the historical distinction of having had the first railroad in the United States. It was constructed and put in working order in 1832, but its cars were drawn by horses.

On the Barren River, which is a navigable branch of the historic Green, Bowling Green is on a packet line from the Ohio River. Barge lines also take oil from here to the Ohio River refineries at Louisville. One of Bowling Green's sidelines is handling rock asphalt, which comes via river from the Edmonson County fields, to be transhipped by rail.

Bowling Green's two parks, the State Normal School campus, paved streets, new buildings, including a \$500,000 hotel and a \$400,000 railroad station, are some of the physical aspects which make the city attractive.

PARIS AMONG EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS IN STATE. PARIS, Ky. — Paris, appropriately the seat of Bourbon County, named for the dynasty which ruled the struggling American Republic, built, according to obscure record, in 1784, claims the oldest newspaper in America of continuing publication. This is now known as the Kentuckian Citizen. Bourbon's fertility has led to the boast, "If Kentucky is the garden spot of America, Bourbon County is the asparagus bed."

One of its chief industries is the handling and cleaning of blue grass seed, many tons of which are shipped

ROY STEAM LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING CO. BOWLING GREEN, KY. All Grades Steam and Domestic Coals. Topmiller Coal Co. 184-188 W. Main St., Bowling Green, Ky. Phone: New 35, Cumb. 129.

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Historic Homes in Frankfort. Picturesque Capital City Has Attracted Many Prominent Citizens. Frankfort, Ky. Special Correspondence. PICTURESQUE Frankfort has a historic as well as a naturally beautiful setting. Along Wapping Street, which is close by the Kentucky River, in whose valley the city nestles, are half a dozen homes which are woven with Kentucky's history and the Nation's. Within one square here there dwell two justices of the Supreme Court, two Cabinet officers, three admirals, nine United States Senators, seven governors, seven foreign representatives of the Government and six Representatives.

The most interesting house perhaps is "Liberty Hall," built by Senator John Brown, friend of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, in 1796, a beautiful example of Georgian architecture of splendid design, whose interior hardware is identical with that of Mt. Vernon. Thomas Jefferson helped design this house and the glass was brought over the mountains on mule back. Within it are pieces of the original furniture, and family paintings by Gilbert Stuart and Matthew Jouett. The fifth generation, Miss Mary Mason Scott.

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A notable fact is that in 1919 Jefferson County produced 1,106,340 bushels of potatoes on 10,537 acres, or 105 bushels per acre, but that in 1924, on 10,025 acres, it produced 1,304,957 bushels, or 130 bushels per acre. Comparison with the yield per acre of other crops has proved that the weather was not the factor responsible. The farmers here have attributed it to the use of better seed, better handling and better cultural treatment, largely the result of the work of F. E. Merriam, county agricultural agent.

The St. Matthews farmers, many of whom live in the town and work farms at some distance from their homes, have organized a Certified Potato Growers' Association, with the object of producing pure strains of high-yielding seed potatoes, which have found ready markets in the South, especially in Tennessee and South Carolina. St. Matthews is the home of a co-operative produce exchange with 400 members which normally ships 1200 cars of potatoes and onions annually.

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Her people cite her advantages as a manufacturing center, at the junction of two railroads, 42 miles from Louisville on the Dixie Highway, with power and labor plentiful and cheap. The Brown-Pusey Community House, where farm women shoppers rest and in whose flowered garden their children play, is one of the city's real achievements.

Avoid Hot Kitchens by Cooking With Gas. KENTUCKY-TENNESSEE LIGHT & POWER COMPANY. BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY. 538 New Phone. Main 430.

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PADUCAH, CENTER OF FARM AREA, MAKING BIG INDUSTRIAL GAINS

In Addition to Agricultural Development, Community Shows Rapid Progress in Manufacturing, Commercial Enterprises, and Civic Improvements

By DR. J. N. BAILEY
Mayor of Paducah

PADUCAH, county seat of McCracken County, is the largest city in the State of Kentucky west of Louisville. It is located at the confluence of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, 12 miles below and south of the Cumberland River, 45 miles above the Mississippi, and stands on four lines of the Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Paducah & Illinois Railroad from the north, and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis from the South. Paducah is surrounded by a rich agricultural section producing large quantities of live stock, corn, wheat, oats and hay. Paducah is one of the outstanding progressive cities of the Ohio Valley. Its progress within the last few years has attracted the attention of capitalists and manufacturers all over the United States. It is a city of industrial development, accessible by water, rail and highway. A remarkable change in the prosperity and business conditions has been manifested in Paducah within the last two years, starting with the adjustment of rates, placing the shippers of this community on equal basis with their competitors; building of hard surfaced streets and the laying of concrete sidewalks covering practically the entire city; the building of two modern high schools and the placing of all graded school buildings in first-class condition; with the employment of modern methods of instruction, making Paducah the center of education for western Kentucky. We have recently located in Paducah a number of large manufacturing plants, giving employment to

thousands of people at remunerative wages, three large plants being under construction at the present time, together with a large ship of the Illinois Central, costing approximately \$3,000,000, and which will employ several thousand men at excellent wages. During the last few years the civic organizations of Paducah, in co-operation with the extension department of the College of Agriculture, have labored incessantly for development of agriculture and horticulture in this end of the State, until at the present time we are producing fine strawberries, having shipped during the last few years an average of 100 cars annually to the North and East. We have some of the finest apple and peach orchards of the central states, which have been developed during the last three years. Paducah has recently built a trunk line sewer and now has under construction lateral sewers, the entire project costing approximately \$2,000,000. We have a modern water system, an up-to-date electrical power system, excellent churches, located on five arterial highways with the Illinois Central Railroad Company building the main trunk line through Paducah at an expenditure of several million dollars, placing us on the main line between Chicago and New Orleans. Paducah contemplates and has arranged for the necessary finances to do \$355,000 worth of municipal improvement in 1926, other than above mentioned. The Ohio River is being improved from Pittsburgh to Cairo, the last locks and dams will be completed in 1929, giving us a nine-foot channel from Paducah to Pittsburgh and from Paducah to New Orleans at all seasons of the year.

Irvin Cobb Lauds the Traditions of His Native State—Kentucky

KENTUCKY being the State where I was born and where I grew up. It is natural that I should love her. But there are other reasons than this one to make me love her. To me she is the moss rose of the sisterhood of the states. California is the hollyhock, Virginia is the morning glory, Florida the trumpet vine, Louisiana the magnolia, Kansas the sunflower, Texas the wind-blossom. But I think of Kentucky as an old-fashioned moss rose, a bit withered, perhaps, but bringing the fragrance which conjures up pictures of a grandmother's garden, of a moonlight night and a pretty girl leaning against a porch pillar, of a gay horseman racking on a fox-trotting horse down a sandy road to see his true love.

She has her faults. Occasionally she is rent by foolish quarrels over dogmas, and frequently she is seized with spasms of political hate. But underlying these surface symptoms of passing disorders are those traits which make her distinctive among the states—the spirit of hospitality, of tolerance, of kindness, of human charity, of compassion.

She has had a glorious past, has Kentucky. And now she is progressing out of a somewhat sleepy present into a splendid future of achievement and progress. All the signs point to this, and as a Kentuckian, I am proud that my State is giving such unmistakable evidences of a great and a complete reawakening.



Courtesy Paducah News-Democrat

GENERAL CLARK NAMED PADUCAH

Explorer Honored Paduka, a Friendly Chieftain of the Shawnees

Paducah, Ky. Special Correspondence. PADUCAH and the western counties of Kentucky are rich in historical lore reminiscent of frontier days. Gen. William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition, gave the city its present name in honor of the Shawnee Indian chieftain, Paduka—in remembrance of his kindness to the general.

The earliest record of any Anglo-Saxon visiting the country which is now Paducah and McCracken County is contained in the account of an expedition led into the west by an Englishman, Colonel Wood, in 1643, seeking trade with the Indians. Later the English General Hamilton chose this spot as a strategic point during the Revolution. If General Hamilton saw the value of Paducah as a military base, so did his opponent, Gen. George Rogers Clark, whom Thomas Jefferson called the "Hannibal of the West."

In June of 1778 he landed with a small force on the island at the junction of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, which was then called Barataria, but is now known as Owens Island. He and his men hid their boats in Massac Creek, and started on that famous march during which they captured Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes. The present site of Paducah was included in one of the land grants given General Clark for his victories. All his lands later were divided among his brothers and sisters. That part which is now Paducah went to a younger brother, Gen. William Clark.

Already the country in the inheritance was becoming a trading center. Pat Dugan, an Irish wanderer, had landed a flatboat and started a wood yard at the mouth of the Tennessee River. The settlement which grew around him was called Pekin. Under that name it was included in the Jackson Purchase. Gen. William Clark changed "Pekin" to "Paducah" when he first visited the town in 1827.

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To Keep this Paducah's Best Department Store

NEW ILLINOIS CENTRAL SHOPS TO SPEED PADUCAH'S GROWTH

Will Add at Least 4500 Names to Rapidly Mounting Pay Rolls of City—River Traffic Development Forecast in Ohio River Canalization Plan

Paducah, Ky. Special Correspondence. GREAT encouragement to industrial development of Paducah, a city of diversified manufacturing, is seen in the construction here by the Illinois Central Railroad of the largest locomotive and car shops between Chicago and Memphis. When completed in two years or more, the plant will add at least 4500 men to the city's industrial pay rolls, to which 2000 workers have been added since 1919.

The new railroad shops will cover approximately 100 acres and will increase the maximum output of the present plant at least four times. Illinois Central officials declare the completed plant will be one of the largest railroad erection shops of any Class 1 road in the United States. The maximum output is expected to be 30 locomotives per month for the locomotive shops.

Once a large manufacturing point for forest products, Paducah is an important, manufacturer of shoes, clothing, harness and saddlery, forest products, canned goods, hosiery, textile machinery, brick, tile, and various lines of commodities distributed throughout the central West. There are shipyards here, also. The city is the largest shipping center in Kentucky west of Louisville.

With the disappearance of the forests, the city found itself with a very few industrial plants, and manufacturing was at a very low point. Manufactured products fell below \$2,000,000 per annum. This aroused the citizens, with the result that between 1914 and 1919 a campaign was launched to locate industries in Paducah that would employ labor with remunerative wages. The result during that period was an increase of 49.7 per cent in persons engaged in manufacturing, with a pay roll increase of 186 per cent.

MONUMENT TO PASTOR
DANVILLE, Ky.—David Rice established the first Presbyterian church in Kentucky here and also taught the first school, known as Transylvania Seminary, which was the beginning of the famous Transylvania College at Lexington. A monument to the pastor stands on the site of his first church.

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Traveling Library System Is Mountain District Boon

By MRS. FANNIE C. RAWSON
Secretary, Kentucky Library Commission

THE Kentucky Library Commission had its origin some years ago in a system of traveling libraries which were loaned to the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs through 32 of the mountain counties. The attention of the women was called by a missionary to the special need of reading matter by the people in the eastern part of the State. They were told of children who had never seen a picture book, of counties which could do nothing better in the reading line than a few necessary school books, of districts where even a newspaper seldom entered. The federation decided to meet this need as far as possible by establishing the traveling library system which would reach into the midst of this inaccessible mountain region.

Located in County Seats. As an experiment six cases of books were placed in as many small mountain towns. From the beginning the libraries were received with interest and, as the privilege became better known, the demand for the books grew at an astonishing rate. Urgent calls came from people all through the mountains. The teachers, the preachers, the doctors, the merchants, the postmasters offered to serve as librarians. The club women evinced an equal willingness to supply the books, and the traveling li-

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2:30 to 8:00—Dinner.....75c

WOMEN'S CLUB GROWS RAPIDLY

Paducah Organization Traces 19 Years of Varied Service

PADUCAH, Ky.—The Women's Club of Paducah has made an impressive record in the 19 years of its existence. Organized in 1906 with a membership of 35, the roster now contains the names of several hundred prominent women.

The work of the club reached its height during the last year when its beautiful old colonial home was remodeled, enlarged, and provided with a well-equipped auditorium with seating capacity of 800. The club house is regarded here as the most attractive in the western section of Kentucky.

Another important project of the club has been the securing and directing, through its Social Welfare Department, of the Joseph L. Friedman Memorial Settlement House, an institution made possible by the heirs of Joseph L. Friedman.

The executive board, composed of a group of members of the Women's Club, have made this a shelter for the unfortunate and needy, as well as carrying on a broad educational and recreational program. The treasury showed an expenditure of \$4419, raised by public subscription and on "Flower Day" last year.

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WILD CRAB APPLES
CRAB ORCHARD, Ky.—The famous Crab Orchard Springs here derived their name from the orchards of wild crab apples first noted by the "Long Hunters" of 1764. Noted families have owned them.

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OWENSBORO IS CENTER OF RICH FARM AND MINERAL TERRITORY

Rail and Water Facilities. Prove Big Factor in Development of Diversified Industries—Civic Advantages Keep Pace With Trade

Owensboro, Ky., Special Correspondence
METROPOLIS of that rich agricultural and mineral territory of western Kentucky known as the "Green River section," Owensboro, second in importance in diversity of manufactures in Kentucky, is making a determined bid for industrial supremacy in this part of the State. With the second greatest waterway within the Nation's borders at its "front door," and three important railroads centering here, the opportunities offered to industry are of outstanding rank.

An important Ohio River crossing for shipment of goods north and west by the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railroad is just a few miles away at Henderson, Ky. The northeastern outlet is by the same route, via Louisville. Direct lines to the south are furnished by the Louisville & Nashville and Illinois Central lines.

Expanding Water Route

Canalization of the Ohio River is improving the water route, with the result that barges shortly may be available for transportation direct from Owensboro to the Gulf of Mexico or intermediate points. The Ohio River also brings steel and iron products by cheap freight from Pittsburgh. Coal mined at Owensboro's "back door" is plentiful. The L. & N., running between here and Russellville, Ky., on the main line in southern Kentucky, taps the center of the rich coal fields of McLean and Muhlenberg Counties. Already 35 distinct lines of merchandise are manufactured here, and an active Chamber of Commerce is continually seeking others.

Transshipment of coal is a big railroad task here. Oil is also conveyed by pipeline through Owensboro across the Ohio River and to the refineries in Illinois from the nearby Davis, Hancock and Ohio County fields, which in September produced 23,213 barrels. The trade looks on those fields as growing. The wells are for the most part shallow, and if oil is not found in the 200-foot Jet, drillers go to the Barlow sand at 300 feet. There are about 150 producing wells, averaging around five barrels a day, but some producing as high as 50.

A City of Homes

Owensboro is a city of homes. With an estimated population of 23,047 based on the 1920 census, it has beautiful parks, two daily newspapers, well-paved streets, new public buildings, five banks with a combined capital of \$792,900, whose clearings last year were \$22,650,180; splendid schools, including a new high school, which is said to be unsurpassed in the State; libraries and municipally-owned public utilities. The municipal water and electric light plants supply the city at rates said to be as cheap as anywhere in Kentucky. The water comes from artesian wells.

Owensboro's small bonded indebtedness also is worthy of note. During the last year \$20,000 in bonds were called in and canceled before maturity, in order to save interest. In years now gone, Owensboro was noted as a great distillery center. Today it is the seat of such industries as the largest wagon factory in the world and hardwood lumber mills that draw their product not only from the timberlands of Kentucky but from all over the South.

DIX RIVER DAM COST \$7,000,000

Period of Industrial Expansion in Kentucky Foreseen in Power Plan

By F. PAUL ANDERSON
Dean, College of Engineering, University of Kentucky

KENTUCKY, located within 100 miles of the center of population of the United States, is being looked upon as a fertile field for industry. Her resources, her citizenship, her unspoiled territory, her climate, are all factors in Kentucky's future, but perhaps her most important asset is her location. The center of population represents the center of industrial America.

One of the outstanding evidences of the appreciation of Kentucky's possibilities is the Dix River power development. Dix River flows into the Kentucky River near High Bridge, spanning the Kentucky River to carry the Southern Railway trains. Dix River runs between cliffs almost 200 feet high. A rock-filled dam has been placed across this river, bed, banking the water up the old gorge of the Dix River for about 35 miles. A power station has been constructed and water from this new made Lake Herrington has been turned through the turbines. There will be developed in this new power plant about 20,000 horsepower.

There is, of course, no immediate demand for this amount of power in this pastoral section of Kentucky. For some time, perhaps, the energy of this little river, centuries old, will be sent into the northern industrial sections, but such a power utilization means that there will grow up in this particular section of Kentucky, so highly developed at the present time agriculturally, some manufacturing organizations of considerable magnitude.

This dam was constructed by the Kentucky Hydro-Electric Company at a cost of about \$7,000,000. The designing engineer is L. F. Harza of Chicago, and the resident engineer is G. W. Howson.

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GENERAL CLAY'S CAREER FAMOUS

Served Twice as American Minister to Russia Under President Lincoln

By BRUTUS JUNIUS CLAY
Richmond, Ky.

CASSIUS MARCELLUS CLAY was born at White Hall, Madison County, Ky., Oct. 19, 1810. He was graduated from Yale College in 1832, was valedictorian of his class, the subject of his address being "Emancipation." In 1845 he edited the True American, a weekly anti-slavery paper, at Lexington, Ky., the first anti-slavery paper published in a slave State.

On the breaking out of the war with Mexico in 1846 he entered the service as a captain. He was taken prisoner at Encarnacion; when taken out with his fellow prisoners to be shot, he uttered that noble speech: "Kill me but spare my men," which so inspired the enemy that all the Americans were spared. In 1849 he became the anti-slavery candidate for Governor of Kentucky. In 1845 Horace Greeley published the "Writings and Speeches of Cassius M. Clay."

Among Pioneer Republicans

He was one of the original organizers of the Republican Party. He stumped the north and western states in behalf of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He was appointed by President Lincoln American Minister to Russia in 1861; he resigned in the spring of 1862, and was commissioned a major-general of volunteers in 1863. He was reappointed Minister to Russia, at which post he rendered distinguished service. He induced Russia to send her fleet to New York Harbor and tender the loan of many millions of dollars to the United States.

He began the negotiations for the purchase of Alaska, but the Secretary of State, William H. Seward, transferred and completed the negotiations at Washington, and thereby received the major credit for the purchase.

Opposed to Slavery

When General Clay returned from Russia to enter the army he informed President Lincoln that he

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Middlesborough Owe Fact and Name to British Industry

Once Only Stopping Place on Old Indian Trails, Now Bustling City—Owe Existence to Coal and Iron Deposits

By F. L. LEB

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., came into existence in 1837, but long before that time a trail led through the basin and over the Cumberland Gap, a trail made by the buffalo and Indians in their journey from the Ohio and Mississippi valleys to the lowlands and valleys of Virginia, east Tennessee and the Carolinas. This was later followed and increasingly used by white explorers, beginning in 1750, the first authentic record of its use. Daniel Boone traversed the trail for the first time in 1769 and later it gained the name of "Warrior's Path."

The "Warrior's Path" was one of the most important trails, both in peace and war, in the West. It connected Shawanese, Ill., on the Ohio River at the mouth of the Scioto River, with the "Great Scioto Trail" which connected all the Shawnee Indian villages along the Scioto River and terminated at Fort Sandusky on Lake Erie. This was the main route for the Sandusky path through the mountains to the Ohio River country of the South, the main route of invasions of Kentucky and of the Indian country during the Revolutionary War.

The name of "Warrior's Path" was retained until 1775, when Daniel Boone, commissioned by the State of Virginia, marked the first white man's highway through the mountains of Kentucky, March 10 to April 1. From that time the Cumberland Gap route became known as "Boone's Path" or "Boone's Road." To commemorate this, on June 2, 1915, representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, before a gathering of nearly 3,000 persons, dedicated the pedestal of a monument to Daniel Boone. This is situated by the side of the road, near Cumberland Gap, where the first came into the State of Kentucky and where "Boone's Path" begins in this State.

Daniel Boone Made Bridge Path. This highway, or "Boone's Path," cut out by Boone was only a bridge path at first, but it gradually became the main traveled way for the early emigrants from the Carolinas, Virginia, and East Tennessee to the fertile Blue Grass lands of central Kentucky. Indians were plentiful, especially in the neighborhood of Cumberland Gap. The men of the emigrant parties went on foot, driving stock and leading pack horses. They were followed by the women, some walking and others riding, holding children in their arms or in baskets on horses.

Then for nearly 30 years the Cumberland Gap route was used both by the westbound emigrants and the eastbound droves of cattle, hogs and horses destined for the eastern markets. In 1796 the first wagon way was constructed, called, by reason of the many long stretches of dense woodland, the "Wilderness Road," which name, as well as that of "Boone's Path," it retains to this day. The Middlesborough basin was favorably situated for night resting places for the long wagon trains, and a large elm tree near the center of the city, on the street called "Wilderness Road," bears many marks and initials testifying to the fact.

The troublous times of 1861-65 brought into still greater prominence this mountain gateway. Its strategic importance was early recognized by both sides in that conflict. They held it alternately up to 1863, when the Federals finally wrested it from the Confederates. There are yet to be seen here, still in a fair state of preservation, the remains of long lines of rifle pits and trenches, and down both sides on the mountain from the crest nearly to the base.

In September, 1886, Alexander A. Arthur, a representative of Scotch and English capitalists who owned and lumbered a large timber tract in North Carolina, having heard many glowing accounts of the vast untouched timber tracts, and coal, iron and limestone deposits, came to the region to see for himself what truth there was in these accounts. He was so enthusiastic over what he found that he went to England in November, 1886, and quickly enlisted some of the directors of the banking house of Harrington Brothers of London, the stockholders of the Watts Iron & Steel Company of Middlesborough, England, and many other representative English capitalists. The British engineers' report being favorable, the American Association, Ltd., capital stock \$2,000,000, was formed for the purchase of more than 86,000 acres of land in Claiborne County, Tennessee; Lee County, Virginia, and Bell County, Kentucky.

The Middlesborough Town Company, capital stock \$2,000,000, was incorporated for the purpose of owning and selling town lots in the proposed industrial city of Middlesborough, Ky. The Watts Steel & Iron Syndicate, Ltd., capital stock \$1,500,000, and the Middlesborough Water Works, capital stock \$750,000 were likewise formed, the former to erect and operate a two-story, 400-ton capacity, blast-furnace plant, and a 700-ton capacity basic, open-hearth, steel plant, while the latter was to impound and furnish a water supply for the people and manufacturing plants of the city.

Very active development and construction work was begun in May, 1889, by all of these three companies.

Other enterprises were started in such numbers on the site of 1889 that their aggregate capital stock amounted to \$30,000,000.

Linked by Railroads

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad's Cumberland Valley branch, from Corbin, Ky., 44 miles north-west, to a connection with the Virginia & Southwestern Railway at Appalachia, Va., 64 miles distant, and with the Norfolk & Western Railway at Norton, Va., 74 miles northeast, reached Middlesborough in the fall of 1889. This line, with the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap & Louisville Railroad, also an enterprise of the Englishmen but not the Middlesborough branch of the Southwestern Railroad, drove a tunnel nearly a mile in length through the Cumberland Mountains directly under the famous "Boone's Path" or "Wilderness Road" at Cumberland Gap, giving access through the Virginia connections to the east and through Knoxville, Tenn., 63 miles distant, to the south and southeast.

Coal operators from Pennsylvania, Ohio and other coal-mining states flocked in, examined the coal veins, six in number above water level being capable of development by drift openings. These were from four to six feet thick and were eagerly sought. Leases were obtained from the American Association, Ltd., and immediately coal mines began to be opened and the coke ovens plant was constructed. The Watts Steel & Iron Syndicate exploited the iron ore veins in Powell's Valley near Arthur, Tenn., five miles south of Middlesborough.

LUDLOW PROMINENT AS RAILROAD CENTER

Car Shops and Pullman Commissary Located There

LUDLOW, Ky.—The fact that the Cincinnati Southern Railway shops and a Pullman company commissary warehouse are located in Ludlow gives this city considerable importance from a railroad point of view. Many of its population are railroad employees; while the remainder of its wage earners are divided between its own industries and those of Covington, Ky., and Cincinnati, O.

Ludlow is located in Kenton County, Ky., on the Ohio River, a few miles from Covington. Its population is between 5,500 and 6,000. One of Ludlow's largest factories is devoted to the production of galvanized and tin railroad supplies, among them oil cans, tin cups, and railroad lamps. Another important industry is the production of rosin and oil for paints and varnishes. One of the largest manufacturers of electrical supplies in the world has a factory in this city. Another large industry is devoted to the manufacture of furniture and fixtures of banks. Quite a few of the population follow the river trade.

MANY SHELBYVILLE POINTS OF INTEREST

SHELBYVILLE, Ky.—Shelbyville, center of the "American Isle of Jersey," where it is said there are more native Jersey cattle than anywhere else save the island of their birth, besides being the capital of a rich Blue Grass country, is a city of culture. Young women from all over the South attend its 100-year-old Science Hill School. Shelbyville boasts Solomon's Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M., more than 100 years old.

Once it was a great mule-buying and hemp-raising center. Today thousands of turkeys are dressed here for the eastern Thanksgiving and Christmas markets. On the Louisville-Lexington Highway, 30 miles from the metropolis, Shelbyville for half a century has been the hub of a county system of hard roads.

SHELBYVILLE GARAGE Inc.
SHELBYVILLE, KY.

DODGE BROS.
Sales and Service

Day and Night Service on All Cars

Dry Goods and Ready-to-Wear

Large Assortment Highest Quality

A. B. ROBERTSON BROS.
Danville, Kentucky

Beaumont Inn
HARRISBURG, KENTUCKY

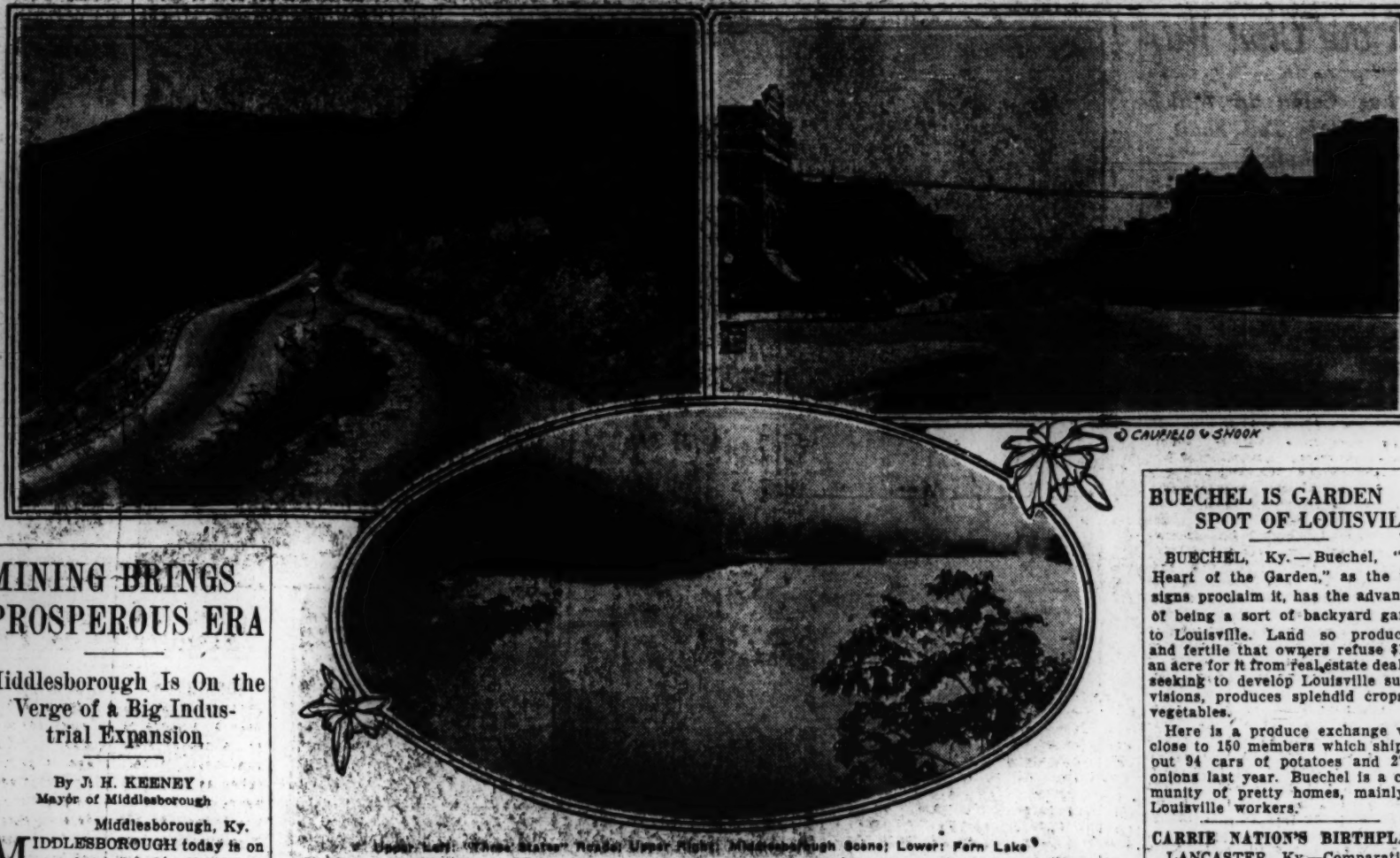
In the heart of the Blue Grass.

Make this Inn headquarters from which to visit many points of interest.

Excellent Food—Comfortable Rooms

MR. and MRS. G. GODDARD, Mgrs.
Phone Harrisburg 234

Views in and Near the Enterprising Little City of Middlesborough



MINING BRINGS PROSPEROUS ERA

Middlesborough Is On the Verge of a Big Industrial Expansion

By J. H. KEENEY
Mayor of Middlesborough

MIDDLESBOROUGH today is on a substantial financial, commercial, mining and manufacturing basis. The coal mines, some 47 in number, of the Middlesborough District, are all operating and receiving remunerative prices for their product of steam, domestic, cooking, briquetting and by-product coal; the factories—two textile, one iron and brass, and one tannery—are running to capacity; the schools are overcrowded, necessitating enlargement of the present and the erection of new buildings.

The 15 miles of Kentucky rock asphalt and concrete paved streets arouse the admiration of all who see them. All of the hotels are filled nightly with tourists to and from Florida and other southern points who are using the Dixie Highway through here between the North and South, 600 cars daily and the number constantly increasing. Many of the tourists stop over here from three to 10 days with mutual benefit.

The fame of our unsurpassed water supply was increased and became more widespread during the drought of the past summer by reason of the fact that Middlesborough was the only place within a radius of 500 miles that did not have a shortage of water, but continued to use water for street flushing when practically all of the places within the designated area were restricted in the use of water solely for cooking and drinking purposes.

Middlesborough faces a future dashingly bright with promise of easy and great exploitation of its many natural resources, such as the establishment of wood-working plants, brick and tile works, fire brick and pottery plants, a cement plant, a silk mill, an elastic webbing plant, a coal by-product plant, the blowing in of the pig iron blast furnace as soon as the iron market warrants it, and one or more hotels. The Lincoln National Park of 75,000 or more acres on Cumberland Mountain, including in its boundaries the historic and scenic Cumberland Gap with its miles of dirt forts and rifle pits and trenches; with seven waterfalls from 40 to 75 feet high, at elevations of 2700 to 3900 feet above sea level in almost impassable rhododendron thickets and in deep gorges of a wild and rugged nature; with caves in a 400-foot limestone ledge that extends for 20 or more miles, and with a cave in a sandstone ledge that is unique; with cliffs from 300 to 900 feet high, and with curious and odd-shaped rock

Fine Box Candies

CHRISTMAS CARDS
Mrs. S. Andres
519 Sixth Avenue, Dayton, Kentucky

You, Too, Will Like MORNINGSIDE
Addition in Ludlow

Its location and advantages offer opportunities to the investor and the home builder. Investigate now.

The freedom of the hills joins with city advantages in MORNINGSIDE. Choose your lot now, while prices are moderate—grow with MORNINGSIDE and LUDLOW. City Water, Gas, Electricity, Near Car Line, on the Highway.

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Ludlow
Kentucky

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REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE

Phone South 322

LUDLOW SAVINGS BANK

Fern Lake Beauty Likened to Swiss

Near Middlesborough, It Provides Boating Nearly the Year Round

Middlesborough, Ky.

FERN LAKE, near Middlesborough, has been described by travelers as equalling the beauty of the lakes of Switzerland. Two and a half miles long, its sparkling blue, set in the midst of green covered mountain, extends into the distance and blends into the fringe of green trees. It is little more than a mile from Middlesborough, and affords boating almost all the year, besides furnishing the city with its water supply.

The majestic blue-veiled Cumberlandlands encircle the city on all sides, close enough for a protection from severe weather and rough storms, but not close enough to hem it in. Directly to the east, about three miles away, rises the famed Pinnacle mountain, standing like a sentinel at Cumberland Gap.

Many interesting caves, formed in the limestone cliffs of the Cumberland Mountains, are to be found in this immediate vicinity. King Solomon's Cave and Soldiers' Cave at Cumberland Gap have been explored for 14 miles without reaching an end. They were at one time electrically lighted and visited daily by sight-seers and preparations are now being made to reopen them.

Hotel Cumberland
MIDDLESBORO, KENTUCKY

European
New and Modern

One day's drive from Louisville, Cincinnati, Asheville or Chattanooga

BUECHEL IS GARDEN SPOT OF LOUISVILLE

BUECHEL, Ky.—Buechel, "The Heart of the Garden," as the road signs proclaim it, has the advantage of being a sort of backyard garden to Louisville. Land so productive and fertile that owners refuse \$1000 an acre for it from real-estate dealers, seeking to develop Louisville subdivisions, produces splendid crops of vegetables.

Here is a produce exchange with close to 150 members which shipped out 94 cars of potatoes and 27 of onions last year. Buechel is a community of pretty homes, mainly of Louisville workers.

CARRIE NATION'S BIRTHPLACE

LANCASTER, Ky.—Comparatively few persons, even in this State, know that Mrs. Carrie Nation was born in Garrard County, not 10 miles from here. The ancient clapboard house, with a stone chimney at one end and a portico with four wooden columns in front, is still standing in a fair state of preservation, not far from the famous Camp Dick Robinson. This was the home where Carrie Moore lived until she was nine. She then removed to Woodford County and to Missouri, five years later. Her anti-saloon activities were the result of early religious training in Kentucky.

PEACEFUL USE OF ARMORY

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Inclosing the largest unoccupied area under permanent roof in the United States, it is said here, the Jefferson County Armory, once the home of the National Guard, is now used entirely for conventions and exhibits. Its floor space measures 200x270 feet, with a 16-foot balcony surrounding it, a spacious basement and many smaller meeting rooms and large lobby. Brinton B. Davis, Louisville architect, was the designer of the unique structure.

DANVILLE WINS FAME FOR ITS ARCHITECTURE

DANVILLE, Ky.—Danville's outstanding characteristic, visually, is its beauty. The splendid architecture of its Colonial and pre-Civil War homes, and even those of its more modern prosperous citizenry, combined with the graceful buildings of several noted schools and colleges, lend this impression. It is enhanced by double rows of ancient elms, oaks and maples, which meet overhead as one drives along street after street, all of asphalt.

Aside from being a seat of learning

MEN!

The Trousers Friend
Reconverts Your Baggy Trousers
Overnight Without Labor

Men who take pride in their appearance will appreciate the service this wonderful device renders. The "Trousers Friend" will take your baggy trousers—without work—without steaming—without pressing—reconverts baggy, wrinkled trousers (over night) to that dandy appearance desired by all. It is easy to operate, at home, in hotel, or Pullman—occupies but little room in grip or suitcase.

Price Reduced To The Christian Science Monitor Readers

To all who cut out this advertisement and return it with check or money order for \$1.00, we will send a "Trousers Friend" for \$1.00. These for \$1.00; also for \$1.00. Postpaid. Guaranteed to all claims or your money refunded. Advertisements and send your order NOW.

WELSH MANUFACTURING CO.
55 New Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, Calif.

We have a new service open for distributors

LOCATION

Middlesborough is located in the extreme southeastern corner of the State, within two miles of the scenic and historic Cumberland Gap of the Cumberland Mountains, close to which, on the crest of the mountains, is the three States' corner of Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. It lies in a basin, with an elevation of 1140 feet above sea level, covering an area of 754 square miles entirely surrounded by mountains rising to heights of 2510 and 3210 feet above sea level.

ACCESSIBILITY

Middlesborough is on the Dixie "A" Highway, the direct tourist and shortest and most scenic route from the Great Lakes district to Florida. Modern paved roads also reach out northeast through Virginia and southwest through Tennessee, as well as into adjoining mining districts. Six bus lines operate on these roads to points within one hundred miles. Two railroads, the Louisville & Nashville and the Southern, serve Middlesborough, giving adequate access to outside points. Middlesborough is 65 miles from Knoxville, 150 miles from Lexington, 216 miles from Louisville, 240 miles from Cincinnati, 525 miles from Detroit, and 490 miles from Jacksonville, Fla.

CLIMATE

The climate of Middlesborough is unsurpassed. The summer days are not too hot, from 70 to 80 degrees, nor too cold, winter too cold, usually starting around 30 degrees. The nights are always cool. Severe electric or wind storms are practically unknown here, being washed off or tempered by the surrounding mountains.

SCENERY

The scenery of Middlesborough and vicinity is such as to amaze and delight all who see it. The mountains, with intervening valleys, cultivated and wooded, sandstone and limestone cliffs from 200 to 900 feet high, ridges and sheltered oases, stretch for miles in all directions. Excellent roads penetrate into all sections and a veritable panorama of mountain glories is presented to travelers through here.

WATER SUPPLY

Middlesborough has an exceptionally pure and abundant water supply in Fern Lake, formed by damming a mountain stream. This lake is half a mile wide and two and a

half miles long, with a present storage capacity of a billion gallons of sandstone or freestone water. Mineral springs abound in Middlesborough and near by, with sulphur, chalybeate, lithia, carbonate and alum water.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Middlesborough is the center of a rich bituminous coal field with twenty workable coal veins from three to seven feet thick and with seventy-two mines having a capacity of 30,000 tons of domestic, steam, cooking, gas, by-product and briquetting coal. Other minerals found within a radius of forty miles are iron ore in abundance, cement rock, lead, zinc, asphalt, glass sandstone, manganese, building stone, pottery, brick and tile clay and lime rock for road material, oil and gas, oil shale, niter and gypsum, and bauxite. This is also the center of a great hardwood timber trade, as well as pine, cedar and hemlock.

INDUSTRIES

Middlesborough has seven manufacturing plants, including a tannery, an iron and brass foundry, a pig-iron blast furnace, an overall factory, which is the largest of its kind in the country, a suspender and novelties factory, an ice cream factory, an ice factory, besides twenty wholesale houses, more than one hundred retail establishments, and two banks. The abundance of natural resources so accessible to Middlesborough makes this an excellent factory site. The electric current, supplied from the four steam plants and one hydro-electric plant of the Kentucky Utilities Company, with a total present capacity of 104,000 horsepower, is also a great boon to industrial interests.

CIVIC ASSETS

Middlesborough residence city has few rivals in towns of its size. The population is around 12,000 persons, with 15,000 more in mining camps close by. Hundreds of lovely homes border its fifteen miles of fine paved streets. To these may be added the Carnegie Library, a beautiful government post office, large city hall, six splendid school buildings, eight churches, a very modern hotel, and several other good hotels, a particularly fine theater, and other splendid buildings. The city boasts a Merchants' Association, a Kiwanis Club, a Woman's Club, a Business and Professional Woman's Club, a Parent-Teachers' Association, a Red Cross Chapter with community nurses, a Salvation Army, a Community Church, a Choral Club, a Music Study Club, various fraternal orders, and a Playground and Recreation Association which has recently brought into existence a fine public park with a large swimming pool.

"The Industrial North and the Productive South join hands through MIDDLESBOROUGH"

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS SPONSORED BY MIDDLESBOROUGH CITIZENS

Kentucky Has Shrines to Honor Two Leaders in the Civil War

Massive Memorial Incloses Log Cabin in Which
Abraham Lincoln Was Born, While Tall Shaft
Marks Jefferson Davis's Birthplace

Hodgenville, Ky., Special Correspondence
A ONE bowl along the smooth-surfaced Jackson Highway just south of the picturesque town of Hodgenville, there is no indication that behind a clump of trees to the right, on the other side of a hollow, stands an impressive memorial of Stony Creek Connecticut granite, whose walls inclose the rude log cabin in which Lincoln's infant voice first was heard while a snow storm raged without, nearly 119 years ago.

Two squat brick columns, topped with stone are at the entrance to a winding gravel road, beside which stands a two-story log house, the home of the caretaker, which is typical of the better class of Kentucky pioneer homes. As one descends a slope to a dry creek bed, the pink-white of the memorial suddenly bursts into view behind a clump of cedars.

Above the six granite monoliths at the entrance is graven that famous phrase, "With malice toward none, with charity for all," and on either side of the doorway two less familiar quotations:

"Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty."—Cooper Institute, New York, Feb. 27, 1860.
"Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong."—Peoria, Ill., Oct. 16, 1854.

One's hat involuntarily is removed as he confronts the clay daubed, one-room log cabin within. It has but one door and a small window, a dirt floor and a rude fireplace, but a great Prime Minister and three Presidents have humbled themselves at its threshold, for it is the identical cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born in obscurity on this spot.

Theodore Roosevelt applied the first mortar to the corner stone of the enveloping granite 100 years to the day after Lincoln's birth. William Howard Taft dedicated it in 1911 and Woodrow Wilson accepted it for the Nation in 1916.

STEEL MILL'S 11,000-TON OUTPUT LEADS NEWPORT'S INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing Plants Employ About 3500 People, and
Produce Commodities Valued at \$21,260,000 Annually
—Rich in Historic Interest

Newport, Ky., Special Correspondence
THERE are a number of things on which Newport prides itself. One of them is that an aggressive campaign against bootleggers and gamblers has made it a cleaner city than it was a few years ago. Another is its historical traditions, reaching almost to the days of the Revolution. And still another is that the largest industry in Kentucky is located within its boundaries. This industry is the Newport Rolling Mills, which produces an average of 11,000 tons of finished sheets of steel and iron every month—a product that is shipped to all parts of the country, and to Japan, China, European points, South America and the West Indies.

Newport is located at the confluence of the Ohio and Licking Rivers. Bridges connect it with Cincinnati, O., on the opposite side of the Ohio River, and with Covington, Ky., on the other side of the Licking.

It was by the merest accident of circumstance, loyal citizens of Newport will tell you, that their city is not the big city of the middle West that Cincinnati, on the other side of the Ohio River, has grown to be. Newport was already a settlement, in 1788, when Benjamin Stites, who was destined within a few days to become the founder of Cincinnati, brought his flatboat, loaded with provisions, down the Ohio River, and tied his craft to the tree on the Kentucky shore. He went up to the settlement in the hope of doing some business—he was a merchant. He found the community in an uproar—so tradition relates.

"What's the matter?" he asked.
"Matter," yelled one of the settlers, "Matter enough—the Indians have stolen our horses."

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Winchester, Kentucky

By MRS. CHARLOTTE O. WOODBURY
Secretary, Jefferson Davis Memorial Commission

Louisville, Ky.
KENTUCKY is the birthplace of two Presidents who were the commanders-in-chief of the forces engaged in the war between the states. Abraham Lincoln was born in Hardin (now Larned) County, near Hodgenville, where a grateful Nation has erected a massive memorial, inclosing the very log cabin in which the Great Emancipator was born. Jefferson Davis, first and only President of the Confederate States of America, was born in Christian (now Todd) County, but the house in which he was born has long since been destroyed.

Last year the Confederate Veterans and the United Daughters of the Confederacy finished construction of a towering shaft, 351 feet high, at Fairview, Davis' birthplace, and gave the memorial and surrounding property to the State to be preserved forever.

The idea of the Davis memorial was the suggestion of S. A. Cunningham, editor of the Confederate Veteran, at a reunion of the Orphan Brigade at Glasgow, Ky., in 1907. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Gen. Bennett H. Young and Gen. William B. Haldeman, the latter two former commanders-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, successively headed the Jefferson Davis Home Association during the time the funds for its construction were raised and the construction accomplished. The memorial and the grounds were turned over to the State on June 8, 1924, just 115 years and five days after Davis was born there.

The Jefferson Davis Memorial Commission, which is charged with the duty of looking after the monument and grounds, was appointed by William J. Fields, Governor, after the home association turned over the property. The seven members elected Maj. John B. Pirtle, of Louisville, chairman.

"Did they steal all of them?" he asked.
"No—there were 15 and the Indians took them," he answered.

"Come on then," shouted Stites, "Let's get on the rest and go after them."
And that is what they did. They followed the Indian trail along the hills on the Kentucky side of the river, and then crossed into Ohio. They did not catch the Indians, but returned on the Ohio side, Stites became so impressed with the valley opposite the settlement of Newport, that he decided to start a settlement there himself. And so Cincinnati was started, perhaps with no intention of being in competition with Newport. When river traffic became a factor Cincinnati had a shade the advantage because the channel of the Ohio was deeper on the Ohio side than on the Kentucky side.

In its early days Newport was the site of a blockhouse where the Kentucky pioneers gathered under the leadership of George Rogers Clark to defend themselves against the Indians. These settlers fought many battles with the aborigines; but the reports of the broad fertile fields spread to the east, and the strength of the settlers was increased from time to time by new arrivals, so that ultimately the Indians abandoned their warfare, moving further west. Those early settlers knew well many of the men who were the trail blazers of the day. Daniel Boone and Simon

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Lumber, Sash, Doors, Shingles and Composition Roofing

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THE M. & N. STEVENSON

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High Class Millinery

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Wonderful Bargain

You can have hardwood oak floors in your home at a very slight cost.

We will furnish you with enough 12x24" or 12x18" number one common or better short oak flooring to floor a room 14'x16' in size for

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other sized rooms at proportionate cost. We will do the laying and finishing furnished free.

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Wedding Invitations and Christmas Cards a Specialty

High-Class Engraving

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BUCHER, KENTUCKY

Memorials to Opposing Leaders Kentucky Furnished in the Civil War



Left: Jefferson Davis Memorial, Fairview, Ky. (Inset, Jefferson Davis.) Right: Memorial to Abraham Lincoln, Hodgenville, Ky. (Inset, Lincoln's Cabin.)

Kenton frequently stopped at the village.

Newport received its charter as a village in 1795. In 1804 an army post, known as Newport Barracks, was established in the town. The establishment of the barracks aided materially in Newport's growth, for it gave the settlers a sense of security. Horse-drawn street cars made their appearance in Newport a little more than 50 years ago. Today it is linked with Covington and Cincinnati by a unified street railway system, and is one of the few cities in the country enjoying a five-cent fare. Buses also have made their appearance recently. Newport was one of the first cities in Kentucky to adopt the commission form of government. It has been ruled under this plan since 1912. Its population is approximately 31,000.

Although a large portion of Newport's wage earners are employed in Cincinnati, it has many important industries of its own, and is by no means dependent, economically, on Cincinnati. It has a well-rounded retail center, with metropolitan department stores.

There are 107 manufacturing establishments in Newport and its suburbs, employing about 3500 people, and producing commodities valued at \$21,260,000 a year. The first silk factory west of the Alleghany Mountains was established in Newport in 1844. Its principal industries today, in addition to the Newport Rolling Mills, are the manufacture of metal fly screens, electric motors, mantle tiles, steel billets, ingots and sheet bars; reciprocating water motors for washing machines; gold and silver watch cases; corrugated iron culvert pipes; corrugated roofing, siding and metal shingles; lithographed posters; and leather goods. There is also much industrial activity along textile lines and the manufacture of men's clothing.

Newport has been enjoying a building boom, particularly in the matter of new, moderate-priced homes. This tendency is helping to attract many working people from Cincinnati to make their homes in Newport.

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Established in 1889

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Your Business Is Solicited and Will Be Appreciated.

GEO. W. MARAMAN and SONS

General Merchants

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ELLIS PRINTING Company

Printers—Publishers—Binders

Wedding Invitations and Christmas Cards a Specialty

High-Class Engraving

Mail Orders Solicited

BUCHER, KENTUCKY

ONE KENTUCKY CITY HAS NO FACTORIES

Fort Thomas Mostly Residential—Very Few Stores

FORT THOMAS, Ky.—Those who preach "See America First" will find their slogan well justified in Fort Thomas, Ky. Located on a bluff overlooking the Ohio River, this quiet little city is proud of its homes, of its civic achievements, and its beauties. There is not a factory in the city and very few stores of any kind. The community discourages business.

The civic enterprise of the \$800 or more inhabitants is shown by the fact that, although the city is just completing a \$800,000 sewer system and new concrete streets costing \$250,000, it has no bonded debt except some \$7000 still due on the City Building.

Fort Thomas is the home of Sergeant Samuel Woodfill, whom General Pershing pronounced the greatest hero of the World War. Sergeant Woodfill's fellow-townsmen have named one of their public schools in his honor.

Highland Company

FORT THOMAS, KENTUCKY

THE FORT THOMAS BANK & TRUST CO.

Investment Building

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TRAVELERS' CHECKS GOOD ANYWHERE

LINDSAY'S GILBERT'S CHOCOLATES

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Made in Fort Thomas

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GROCERY and MEAT MARKET

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Ft. Thomas Grocery and Meat Market

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FORT THOMAS, KENTUCKY

PHONE FOR YOUR FOOD

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CHENOWETH'S CANARY FOOD

3-oz. Pkg. 25c

BLUE GRASS AVIARY

55 Stewart Ave., FT. THOMAS, KY.

LARGE WATCH-CASE FACTORY IN DAYTON

DAYTON, Ky.—One of the largest watch-case factories in America is located in Dayton. Soda fountain fixtures and children's clothing are two other important industries in this community of 9000. Dayton is located in Campbell County, Ky., near Newport.

It lies principally upon a huge sandbar projecting into the Ohio River, and has a reputation as a summer resort in the surrounding country, because of the near-by bathing beaches.

MRS. OLIVE FISHER

Marcelling Permanent Waving Residential Work

524 E. Third St. Phone South 5261-X

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Tinting, Graining, etc.

WALTER S. BYRAM CO.

Interior and Exterior PAINTING

718 E. Ninth Street, Newport, Ky.

Footwear Renewed Without the Cobbled Appearance

Wagner Shoe Renewing Co.

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JOHN WAGNER, Proprietor

Phone S 2606-X

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Steam and Hot Water Heating

Eighth and York Sts. Newport, Ky.

MAHER BROTHERS

Sixth Street and Washington Avenue

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Plumbers for First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newport, Ky.

Furniture Rugs, Stoves

Dines 518 520 YORK ST.

Between 5th and 6th Streets

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BECKER BROS. COMPANY

CHOICE MEATS

Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

203 West Sixth Street

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Newport, Ky.

THE LEHIGH CONSTRUCTION CO.

Incorporated

Residential and Industrial Construction

NEWPORT, KENTUCKY

SHEPHERDSVILLE HAS VARIED RESOURCES

SHEPHERDSVILLE, Ky.—On the north bank of Salt River—the stream down which Abraham Lincoln came as a boy when he and his parents emigrated from Kentucky—at a point where the main line of the Louisville & Nashville crosses the stream, nestles Shepherdsville, the second oldest incorporated town in Kentucky. One hundred years ago the salt makers, on their way to the salt licks above here, made this a stopping place and from this grew the settlement and, later, the prosperous little city.

Bullitt County, of which Shepherdsville is the capital, has a thriving live-stock industry, which is encouraged by the county fair here, which attracts patronage from three counties. In Bullitt's hills fruit of excellent quality is grown, and in the bottom lands of various streams can be grown any crop indigenous to Kentucky, with the possible exception of hemp.

SEE

Winston Mantel & Tile Co.

for HUMPHREY and RAY-CLO HEATERS

Masonic Temple

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NEWPORT, KENTUCKY

Brandt Dry Goods Co.

On Monmouth Since '48

9th and Monmouth Streets

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YOUR confidence has been responsible for the development of this business. It is cherished as a valuable asset, never to be abused.

The W. H. Jones Paint Co.

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Wholesale and Retail Paints, Varnishes, Glass, Brushes, Transfers, Art Materials, Stencils

ASHLAND HOLDS KEY POSITION

Is One of Largest Ship Points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway

By JAMES T. NORRIS
Associate Editor, the Ashland Independent

ASHLAND, Ky., at the northeastern gateway of Kentucky, occupies a peculiarly strategic position on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. This rapidly growing industrial city is the terminus of the Lexington division of the road from the Blue Grass section to the west and of the Big Sandy division from the coal fields to the south. Here these two divisions connect with the main line of the railroad from Newport News, Va., to Chicago.

A realization of the present and future importance of the city and her contiguous iron, steel, coal by-product and other industries to traffic revenues has led the railroad officials to plan and execute a series of extensive improvements in and about the city during the past two years.

Most striking among these is the \$500,000 passenger station brought to completion last September. Occupying, with its adjacent grounds and tracks, two city blocks near the center of the city, the new station is one of the largest and most complete on the Chesapeake & Ohio system.

Rail Facilities
The building is three stories high, the second and third stories being occupied by the administration offices of the divisions. The sheds, of glass and steel construction, are 1900 feet long and cover the platforms and four sets of tracks. The latter are reached by subways leading from the station.

Since January, 1923, between 25 and 30 miles of new track have been added within the limits of Ashland. All freight is now routed along the river front only, the passenger trains use the main line tracks through the center of the city. Electro-pneumatic signals control the passage of trains from the eastern end of Ashland to the Russell yards, a distance of nine miles.

At Russell, four miles northwest of Ashland, are located the second largest individual railroad yards in the world. The largest are at Altoona, Pa. During one day, 13,000 cars have passed through these yards and railroad officials anticipate an increase over this record before the end of 1925.

Expansion at Russell
Improvement and expansion in terminal facilities at Russell have been pushed rapidly during the past three years to take care of the constantly increasing traffic. This city has trebled its population during that period, and now has more than 5000 inhabitants.

The Chesapeake & Ohio has consistently kept pace in service and in increased facilities with the rapid development at Ashland and in the territory surrounding it that has taken place since 1920. Surveys show that the population of that year has doubled since the census of that year. It is now 30,000.

MAYSVILLE GAINING AS INDUSTRIAL CITY

Founded in 1788, It Has Picturesque Setting

MAYSVILLE, Ky.—Nestling at the mouth of Limestone Creek, at a crescent bend in the Ohio River, with tall hills forming a picturesque background, stands Maysville, historic port of western-bound emigrants in the days just after the Revolution. Simon Kenton stopped here on one of his trips by flatboat down the Ohio, built a house and planted the first corn ever sown in Kentucky. The settlement was established as a township in 1788. The town, one of the oldest in Kentucky, was originally called Limestone.

In the days before the railroads Maysville was a station on the first United States post road, which later became the famous National Highway to the south. Since the time of the early "Kentucky boat" Maysville has occupied a big place in river transportation. Today it is the seat of one of the most fruitful counties of the upper Blue Grass, and is making great strides as an industrial city.

JACK BUSH RESTAURANT
Lunches—Meals
Elizabethtown, Kentucky
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Individual Styles
Dependable Quality
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Miss Frances Galbraith
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JANUARY & WOOD COMPANY
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MAYSVILLE COTTON MILLS
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Manufacturers of the well-known brand of Maysville White and Colored Carpet Worn and Fuller.

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DEPARTMENT STORE
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY

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MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY

Walnut Hair Cloth Parlor Suite, including stool. Also Clocks, Beds, Sandwiche Glasses, etc. Prices and photographs submitted.

Typical Mountain Home and Children Whom the "Moonlight Schools" of Kentucky Seek to Reach



FAMED SCHOOLS IN MOUNTAINS

Illiteracy Vanishing and Industry Advances as Education Gains

Pippaspass, Ky.
Special Correspondence
COLLEGE women at the Caney Creek Community Center at Pippaspass, Ky., one of the mountain schools far up in an almost isolated region of Knott County, nearly to the top of the east side of the watershed that divides the valleys of the Big Sandy and the Kentucky Rivers, often are asked the question:

"What is the solution of the mountain problem?"
And they answer: "There is no problem peculiar to the mountain region. Educate all the people and all the people will meet their own issues as elsewhere."

That is what the "furrin wimmen" who have ventured into the mountain fastnesses of Kentucky—sometimes into counties without a railroad, a vehicle of any sort, or one of those auxiliaries of modern life which most people believe necessary—are seeking to do, to help these communities to educate themselves.

Education for All
Pippaspass was named by the college women from Radcliffe, Smith, Wellesley, Syracuse and elsewhere for Brown's poem, "Pippas Passes," because, like Pippa, the "furrin wimmen" sing the faith they know—namely, stimulating public education so that all the children of the mountains may be educated in their own environment, lifting their surroundings as they grow in, understanding.

The Caney Creek women have raised money and have taught at several schools in the vicinity, thus making adequate public funds, which even at the maximum tax yield were insufficient because of the low value of assessable property.

Illiteracy is fast being wiped out by

these schools. Hindman Settlement School, over the divide from Caney Creek, has reduced a 70 per cent illiteracy record to 10 per cent. Knott County, under the stimulus of school activities, is now to build county roads with the proceeds of a \$200,000 bond issue just passed. Hindman school's volunteer teachers are preparing the mountain children for swift changes in standards of life which are coming in the wake of advancing industry.

Wage Plan in Force
At Pine Mountain Settlement School in Harlan County one sees a contented, attractive lot of children. Many live 20 to 30 miles away, some still farther. They go home for Christmas and in the summer. Grouped according to ages, they live in residence houses.

A wage plan is in force and the boys are allowed a small amount per hour which they apply to their tuition. Certain hours of the day are designated for their duties, much of which are calculated to instruct them in useful trades or home pursuits. What is lacking is made up from the scholarship fund provided by contributions from throughout the United States.

This plan is in force at most of the community center schools. All are supported by gifts. It usually costs \$150 to keep and teach a child for a year, but the investment has always been found to pay. Some of the graduates go to Berea, Lincoln Memorial University in Tennessee or to Antioch College in Ohio. Pine Mountain, Hindman and Caney Creek are the three principal primary and preparatory mountain schools, but splendid work also is being done by Witherspoon College, a Presbyterian school at Buckhorn, Perry County, and by the Highland Institution at Guerrant, Breathitt County.

OLD BRIDGE CLOSED
NICHOLASVILLE, Ky.—The old Hickman Bridge across the Kentucky River, between Lexington and Nicholasville has been closed to traffic. It is a picturesque covered wooden bridge, built in 1835, and is said to be the largest single-span wooden cantilever bridge in America, and a remarkable piece of engineering, which has withstood nearly a century of travel over its two 15-foot driveways, 240 feet long.

COAL AND IRON MAKING ASHLAND STEEL CENTER

River Connection With Great Lakes Also Factor in City's Industrial Development—Oil and Gas Plentiful—Rail Extensions Scheduled

Ashland, Ky.
Special Correspondence
ASHLAND, "where coal meets iron," today can see mirrored in a spreading belief throughout the South and middle West a reflection of its own conviction that it is a coming city.

With the expansion here of the American Rolling Mill Company of Middletown, O., in 1921, the city thrust itself upon the attention of the Ohio River Valley as a potential twentieth century steel center. For years the citizens have believed in the value of their proximity to the coal fields of eastern Kentucky and to the great river highway by which ores can be brought from the Great Lakes to mix with those found nearer by.

The Ohio Steel Company realized this worth and acquired local holdings. Henry Ford realized it and has begun to make plans to get his eastern Kentucky coal across the Ohio River to his Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, but five miles away, that it might be sent to his northern factories. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad became convinced of it and has started the expenditure of millions in improving and expanding their holdings.

Then, not wishing to lean too strongly upon one industry, the citizens set about to widen their industrial field. The value of the section's clay was discovered and brick and tile plants have been located in and near the city.

Natural Resources
Oil and gas, while not of great value in Boyd County itself, are of great worth to the city, the shipping point for both products. Oil has been

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Ashland, Kentucky
Modern Burglar-Proof Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent
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WORLD ILLITERACY CRUSADE HAD BEGINNING IN KENTUCKY

(Continued from Page 18)

Some 70 agents were put into the field to search out the illiterates, encourage and aid the teachers and to visit parents who were keeping their children out of school. These agents served for a sum that covered their traveling expenses merely. They were the captains of a volunteer army arrayed against illiteracy, and the devoted service they rendered proved their appreciation of the high privilege of engaging in such a warfare. They not only were responsible for the teaching of thousands of illiterates, but pioneered Kentucky's excellent school attendance officer law, which passed the 1920 Legislature by an overwhelming majority. This measure, a direct result of the illiteracy crusade, was designed to prevent illiteracy in the future.

"Oh sweet first time of everything good in life," sang the poet. Kentucky has other first records besides being first to organize a campaign to stamp out illiteracy, first to create an illiteracy commission, first to have a Governor proclaim that illiteracy must be abolished—Kentucky was the State that led in the teaching of illiterate soldiers during the World War. Not only did she organize the first schools for them, but from this State came the texts, plans and methods that were used in the training camps of this country and overseas. Also, it was from this State that the leadership came which opened up the United States Bureau to give out the names of illiterates to those who sought to teach them, information that had previously been withheld.

Moving Forward
From her position as a State scorned by her northern neighbors as their inferior in all things educational, Kentucky suddenly assumed the position of leader in a great new educational movement, the pioneer in a crusade that was to become nation-wide and even world-wide. State after state followed her example, created illiteracy commissions, started their state-wide campaigns, and some have even made it part of their regular school system to teach all illiterates within their borders and to be prepared to teach all who may move in. Oklahoma, Alabama, Vermont, South Carolina, Delaware, Arkansas, North Dakota, Maine, Washington, California are among the states that today are making brilliant records in their efforts to stamp out illiteracy speedily. The slogan "No illiteracy in the United States in 1930" is being taken seriously by these states and has been caught up by many powerful national organizations whose millions of members now press earnestly toward this goal.

Illiterates are having their chance today in many remote communities, in lumber camps, in mining camps, in prisons, and some in the privacy of their own homes because the people of one state dared to attack an evil that had existed unchallenged through the ages. It took a people of courage, of enthusiasm and of a spirit for high adventure to wage

such a crusade when there was no precedent to guide them, no record of successful endeavor to blot out illiteracy from any locality—and to do it in the face of the theory of many educators that grown men and women could not be taught to read and write. Such a people Kentucky has.

Started by Mountaineers
The fighting spirit shown in pioneering the illiteracy crusade was the same indomitable spirit that was displayed by Kentuckians in many wars. It is to the mountain people that the credit must go for initiating the movement. They were the ones who gave it birth—but the whole people of Kentucky nurtured and furthered it—Kentucky's teachers, her club women, her ministers, her editors, and her high officials, governors, United States Senators and Congressmen.

The crusade against illiteracy has extended to many lands—Honduras, Mexico, China and Japan are engaged in wiping out illiteracy, and several other nations are laying the ground work for sweeping campaigns. Now Mexico followed Kentucky's lead and Mexico, across the border, caught the spirit and began to teach her people. Two hundred thousand in that country have been set free from illiteracy since the campaign began.

So, the idea has spread. A movement that is educational, but also patriotic and in the highest degree mission-ary, that started only 15 years ago has become world-wide in its influence. It was, of course, the plan of a wise Providence that the movement should be well-born. Kentucky that gave Lincoln to the world furnishes fertile soil for the birth of any movement to put an end to human slavery. There is no state where the independence of the individual is so highly valued. The energy manifested there in pioneer days of the illiteracy crusade when zealous teachers walked for miles searching out illiterates, and when men and women went about freeing their neighbors from mental bondage was the same ideal that inspired the immortal Lincoln when he struck the shackles of physical bondage from millions of slaves.

KENTUCKY CLAIMS FAMOUS MUSICIANS

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kentucky claims a few of those whose names are written high on the rolls of the musical world. Ruth Breton (Mrs. Richard G. Knott of Louisville), the violinist, has been called by Auer the "brightest jewel in my crown." Another is Roland Hayes, the Negro tenor, who studied while he was a Pendergast Club waiter here, and went from Louisville to claim his laurels abroad. Erallia Fannell, who was a protégé of Henry Waterson; Mr. and Mrs. John Sample of Louisville and Ricardo Martin of Hopkinsville, Ky., are operatic notables of today.

Currie Duke, daughter of Gen. Basil Duke, was soloist with Damrosch.

Ashland Solvay Coke

"The Fuel Without a Fault"

Foundry—Domestic

ASHLAND BY-PRODUCT COKE COMPANY

Plant and General Offices, Ashland, Kentucky

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Power, Labor, Fuel, Liveableness and Transportation are RIGHT at

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Electric power obtainable here at rates which compare favorably with any anywhere.

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ASHLAND, KENTUCKY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Experience and observation, expensive enough teachers by the way, have impressed upon even the unwary the soundness and justice of the ancient legal doctrine of caveat emptor, which is interpreted to mean, "let the purchaser beware." It is regarded as a sound theory that he who buys and pays for something which reasonable inquiry and caution would show to be worthless or harmful, or otherwise valueless, has no recourse in the law against the seller. He is the victim of his own folly. In commerce and trade, and even in the less important affairs of life, this rule is generally applied. The horse-traders of an earlier period, and perhaps the dealers and traders in "used" cars of the present day, as well as the buyers, recognize, in all their transactions, the justice and equity of the universal doctrine.

Let the Purchaser Beware

In an address delivered in New York a day or two ago, Emory R. Buckner, United States District Attorney in that jurisdiction, made the statement that of the 40,000,000 gallons of alcoholic liquor disposed of and probably consumed in that city during the eleven months of the present year, 98 per cent of the total was concocted from denatured alcohol and contained poisonous ingredients. In substantiation of this statement he showed that during the same period there have been 511 fatalities caused by indulgence in such liquors, an increase of 12 per cent over the year 1924. Figures quoted by him showed that the percentage of noxious liquors finding their way into the hands of New York consumers has increased steadily from 50 per cent in 1920, to the present figure of 98-plus per cent. But a more encouraging note was sounded when he declared that enforcement efforts directed against the bootleg liquor trade during the last three months have decreased the consumption of denatured alcohol 50 per cent.

Now while there is nothing particularly surprising in the figures presented, there is in them something of great significance. Let us quote a brief passage from Mr. Buckner's statement. He says, "The rye whiskey is not rye whiskey, the Scotch whiskey is not Scotch whiskey, the gin is not gin, the brandy is not brandy. Almost 99 per cent of the whole 50,000 samples" (analyzed by chemists employed by Mr. Buckner's office) "had been manufactured right here in New York, treated to remove as much of the poison as possible, mixed with coloring matter, flavoring matter, chemicals, and water."

The statement is significant because it shows, in refutation of contrary claims repeatedly made, that prohibition is being enforced to the extent that it has checked, almost completely, the smuggling of foreign-made alcoholic liquors into the United States. Rum Row no longer thrives while flaunting its disgraceful trade almost under the shadow of the Statue of Liberty. The dupes of the bankrupt English baronet do not need to be told that the alluring tales of great fortunes made in rumrunning are myths.

Perhaps it will not be found possible to enact or enforce a law which will make it impossible for addicts to procure and drink denatured alcohol. The manufacture of this article, commercially, is authorized under the proper safeguards placed around it. It is produced under governmental formulas which insure that it be made absolutely unfit for human consumption. It should be sufficient if the victims of the criminal peddlers of these lethal products are made to understand, as Mr. Buckner points out, that when people imagine they are buying Scotch whiskey from Scotland they are buying, in 99 per cent of the cases, Scotch which is made in New York, or elsewhere in the United States, from noxious denatured alcohol, and sold by conscienceless, skulking panderers, in bottles disguised by counterfeit labels designed to deceive even the wary.

So the battles of the future are not to be fought off Sandy Hook and the Long Island and New England coasts. Rum Row has struck its colors and yielded the field to the less humane criminals who disguise their wares with fraudulent labels and pass out their scented and flavored concoctions to their confiding victims. The results are almost too terrible to be considered. The 511 persons mentioned are not the only victims. Many times that number are in the jails, the hospitals, the asylums, and in wheel chairs pushed gently about by loving wives and mothers. Prohibition does prohibit, but no man-made law can save anyone from his own folly.

The president of the University of Michigan is emphatically in the right when he determines to enforce the prohibition law among the students. As he very justly points out, the university is a State institution, supported out of State funds, and respect of the law should be inculcated there above all places. It is improbable that there has been more violation of the law among the student body than would be found among an equal number of youths of comfortable circumstances elsewhere. Certainly the utterances of Dr. Little did not justify any such conclusion. Rather was it his contention that a greater measure of compliance with the law should be expected of students in the State university than among others—in which he is emphatically right. It is an evidence of the sound sentiment among the student body that, as soon as the precise nature of President Little's proposals was understood, resolutions of approval were passed, and the co-operation of the undergraduates was pledged.

There is real food for thought in the statement of one spokesman of a fraternity who said that the most scandalous cases of alcoholic indulgence in the fraternity houses usually proceeded from the visits of alumni who came back to college bringing their liquor with them. Other colleges have reported like conditions.

Liquor in the Colleges

Probably this practice has much to do with the current story that drinking among students has increased under prohibition. It is a theory to which few familiar with conditions in the colleges of America twenty to thirty years ago will subscribe.

One who would write the story of the early settlement and development of the picturesque Blue Grass State, as Kentucky is called, might with impunity wander far afield and indulge in harmless fanciful speculation. He would be in no danger of being called to serious account if he chose to allow his imagination to carry him and his readers into unexplored regions and to paint colorful and entertaining pictures of the scenes along the way. It should not be assumed that there have not been compiled faithful and accurate records of Kentucky's origin and development. There have been, many of them. But it is quite generally agreed that the colonization processes from which Kentucky was evolved, as it were, from the migration which overflowed from the Virginia settlement, were unrelated to that more definite invasion of what is known as the New England territory by the Protestant revolutionists, who have been referred to as the representatives of the "greatest and most beneficent intellectual movement that Europe has ever known."

The lure of adventure and great wealth attracted to the vast unexplored regions peopled by the Virginia colonists the intrepid soldiers of fortune, just as promised religious sanctuary attracted the Pilgrims to Massachusetts. The scholars and preachers paused to leave to posterity the written record of their conquest. The adventuresome traders and exploiters left only tradition, welded and shaped largely from the unwritten story of their trials, failures, and successes.

As in Virginia, so in Kentucky, the earlier records are incomplete. But of the progress which followed, the story is engrossing and overflowing with inspirational accomplishment. No state among the forty-eight in the American Union is more typically American. In its formative years its great natural resources attracted only those who had pressed westward from the older colony to seek their fortunes in its rich valleys and among its magnificent hills. It would be interesting, if it were possible, to know just how forceful and potent has been this peculiarly American influence during the years that have intervened. Kentucky is justly proud of her sons and daughters, of her prosperous cities, her teeming industries, and of her beauties of landscape and art. In her own hall of fame she has Lincoln, the Clays, Daniel Boone, and a score of others—names without which the history of the Republic would be incomplete.

And yet it should be remembered that today in Kentucky, as in every sister state, are being written the most important pages of history. The people of the world are living less in the past than formerly, and more in the present. We cling to pleasant traditions and point with pride, mayhap, to glorious previous accomplishments. But the thing called civilization, or accomplishment, or progress, can neither exist nor flourish upon these. Attainment comes only as the reward of purposeful and unselfish action. We cannot measure the successes of the present by the enshrined record of some past achievement. Kentucky has taken her place in the march of genuine American progress, confident and reassured because of her willingness to share her wealth and her beauties with those about her.

Cultural contacts, cultural co-operation, and cultural interpenetration are the objects of the proposal of Firm in Gémier, the eminent director of the Odéon, in his project for a League of Nations of Theaters. His recent visit to Berlin and his consultation with the German authorities have already been described in these columns, but he has now drawn up a ten-page memorandum and has read it to the Commission of the Society of Authors, of which the president is André Rivore.

It is an important little work which sets out his project and its purpose clearly. In his preface M. Gémier cites the following passage from a brochure edited by the League of Nations of Geneva. "Thus the League of Nations, thanks to its organization for the study of questions political, juridical, economic and others, mingles with the entire life of the present world." M. Gémier adds, "that expression 'and others' which has been given a precise form by the creation of the Commission of Intellectual Co-operation, proves that in the beginning the League of Nations was obliged momentarily to neglect such an important factor as art."

He then quotes Prof. Gilbert Murray who stated, "The future of the League of Nations depends on the formation of a universal conscience." From these premises M. Gémier goes on to affirm the necessity of establishing a co-operative and international permanent connection between the dramatists, the composers, the artists, the technicians and other professional persons connected with the theater, "for the dramatic and musical arts are those which touch, which move, which persuade most directly the masses."

Among other things that M. Gémier desires are the protection and recognition by the governments and by various associations of the rights, the moral, the artistic, the professional and commercial interests, of the dramatic and musical arts; the popularization of worthy works and of the discoveries and scenic theories of all the countries; the publication of journals and of an international review; the institution of conferences; of periodical congresses; of Voyages d'Etude; of general statistics; of national and international funds; and of international theatrical festivals.

In each country there should be a national union assembling the principal representatives

of the dramatic and musical arts. At its head there should be an executive committee of fourteen members elected by the respective sections. These sections are as follows: dramatic works; musical works; mise en scène; players; singers; orchestras; dance; light; décor and costume; architecture and machinery; press; administration and publicity; popular theaters; schools; conservatories; studios.

These sections should work under the control of the executive committee. The executive committee will convene a national conference at least once a year, three months before the international congress. The international congress should be held in Paris in April, May or June. The national union of each country should send one delegate for each section and a delegate of its national executive committee. At the congress there should be an international council composed of men and women especially chosen by the national unions.

Finally, M. Gémier develops the idea of an annual festival and the creation of an international Salon de Théâtre. This project in its entirety received the unanimous approval of the French Society of Authors. Thus the enterprise has been given a definite shape, and although for the moment the proposal is confined to the theater, dramatic and lyrical, M. Gémier adds that he hopes there will grow out of it a still wider union of the intellectuals of the world.

If opera continues on a path of development it has lately entered, the time must come when nobody will want to be a solo artist; everybody will be desirous of singing in the chorus.

According to a theory on which certain modern stage directors are working, the interest of the audience should not be turned exclusively to the foreground of the picture; and should not be centered upon the soprano and the tenor, the soprano and the baritone, or the tenor and the baritone, as the quantities of the old algebra of opera may happen in a given scene to be paired. Indeed, under the new order the audience is encouraged to bestow attention not on a spot-lit individual or two, but on the flood-lit crowd.

The new movement seems to be at once a case of progress and of revolt. In times gone, education in music was so much a matter of apprenticeship—a fortunate few having the advantage of instruction at a conservatory or in the studio of a master—that a great gap existed between the singer of leading parts and the chorus man and woman. The pedagogues have narrowed that gap remarkably. In times gone, opera stage management was an inheritance of nobody knows what polite pageantry, in which supernumeraries were treated like so much decorative material, now fashioned into an alley for a cavalier and his lady to walk through, now into a parterre before which some knightly ceremony was enacted, or perchance some high quarrel was unheated and flashed and clicked to a conclusion. Of action, beyond the merest masquerading, the supernumeraries could have known next to nothing; and of action their nineteenth-century successors, the singers in an opera chorus, were expected to know but little more.

Somewhere the idea of the crowd having the leading rôle, and of everybody on the stage being a part of the crowd, even to the soprano, the tenor and the baritone, must have had its source. Perhaps it started in Vienna, perhaps in Berlin, or perhaps in Paris. Certainly it has gained firm hold in Moscow. A question may arise as to whether the old-school pieces of Italy, France and Germany can be interpreted after the new method, which with fair reason deserves the name of Moscow method. But without doubt a more important thing than that is possible. Original operas may be written with the crowd as hero.

Editorial Notes

It was at least a novel metaphor which C. W. Barron, editor of the Wall Street Journal, gave expression to in an interview published in the London Daily Express the other day, when he urged that "improved roadways would put China on wheels." And no one could accuse him of giving "cheap" advice in connection with his further statement that he had counseled Henry Ford to build 1000 miles of highways in the interior of that country so as to create a demand for American automobiles. Mr. Barron's opinions are always entitled to consideration, but just the same building 1000 miles of highway as an advertisement would hardly be regarded by ordinary folk as likely to represent a quick-return investment; it would be, decidedly, one would think, a long-pull speculation!

It was a somewhat telling phrase which Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, professor of psychiatry at Columbia University, coined in the words "artificial immortality," when describing the process by which a father tries to mold a child exactly in his own mental image and hopes that his child will mold its child in the same manner. A healthy child is bound, declared Dr. Salmon, to rebel against this attitude and cause a conflict. And then he said in part:

The only solution for the conflicts of adolescence is for the parent to retire from the field as gracefully as he can. The family is the training camp for adult life in which every healthy person must act on his or her own initiative, and the father and mother might just as well get used to that idea.

Who says that the spirit of international friendship is not in the air? Several thousand persons in England, located in London, Manchester, Birmingham and other cities, we read, enjoyed dancing the other night for a quarter of an hour in public halls, to music radiocast from Pittsburgh. And this Associated Press item was published in thousands of newspapers:

BERLIN—Berliners danced to Pittsburgh jazz early this morning. . . . Thousands of Germans enjoyed favorite American jazz hits, dancing in unison with merry-makers in London, New York and Pittsburgh.

In exchange for this international courtesy the German radiocasting station rendered a German dance program for English enjoyment.

Lincoln and Locarno—a Pentecostal Peace?

Lincoln's words on that memorable nineteenth day of November, 1863, now immortalized as the Gettysburg Address, that "these dead shall not have died in vain," were recalled on Dec. 1 by an unofficial American observer who, by courtesy of the British Foreign Office, was privileged to witness in London the impressive ceremony of the signing of the Locarno agreements. Lincoln spoke a universal language, and thus today his words are read with love and admiration in every land.

And so, in a measure, of the Locarno speeches. Representatives of seven nations—Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Czechoslovakia, and Poland—solemnly pledged themselves to guarantee the peace of Europe, to banish the hatreds of the past and establish continental co-operation and unity.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, corpulent of the international symphony—fluent in English, German and French—invoked the new day. Aristide Briand, eight times Premier of France, characterized its dawn as "the most important and glorious of my already long political life." Count Skrzynski, Prime Minister of Poland, praised "the powerful artisan of the great work which future generations will bless." Herr Stresemann, the German; Senator Scialoja, the Italian; Dr. Benes, the Czechoslovak; Mr. Vandervelde, the Belgian, and all the other delegates, voiced a common language of faith, hope, charity and good will.

Inspired by the theme of the Great Emancipator, "with malice toward none, and charity for all," whose expression overshadowed the eloquence of brilliant Edward Everett, a duodecimo Demosthenes, the Locarno orators measured their words against a whole world's grief, and like Lincoln, bound themselves to see that the 9,000,000 who fell asleep on Flanders and those other fields "shall not have died in vain"; that the mothers of Europe, as a woman wrote to M. Briand, "in future may look at their children without apprehension, and love them with true security."

It was an historic day in an epic week for, following in its train, came the Irish boundary settlement, the removal of a thorn which has been in Britannia's side for 700 years. One hundred years before the Locarno signing, almost to the hour, Alexander I of Russia, Imperial idealist, passed away, but his good works remained. If they inspired his descendant, Nicholas II, to issue the rescript which gave an impulse to the world peace movement and resulted in the first international conference at The Hague.

Indeed, if "great events cast their shadows before," the signing of the Locarno pacts may have been the reflex of such earlier peace efforts as the "struce of God" in Guyenne, A. D. 1031, the Dutch treaties, "De jure belli ac pacis" of Hugo Grotius, 1625, the work of Castlereagh after the Napoleonic wars, yes, even a re-imagining of the hopes of humanity from the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.

The latest effort to place the incorrigible Mars in limbo might be called a diplomatic classic; the stage was well set and the dramatic persons, while it included some of the most formidable intellects of Europe, had already harmoniously portrayed their parts in a little village nestling amid the Swiss Alps. They were national leaders, friendly Europeans, animated by a high purpose, ready to forgive and forget the bitter memories and embitterments of the past.

I reached 10 Downing Street some time before the session opened, but not too early for the vanguard of motion picture and press camera men, the reporters, some in silk hats, and a few lady journalists, who had already congregated across the street and under an archway, leading to the door of the Foreign Office.

Thirty big and little windows on both sides of the reception room, where the transaction of the hour was to take place, looked out upon two open quadrangles, across which were other British Government buildings. Each of the scores of office windows was crowded with observers seeking a glimpse of the event which was soon to pass into history.

Doves flying in the sunlight landed on some of the casements to rest awhile beneath the weather-beaten stone statues which still adorn the upper parts of the venerable structures as if to symbolize the day when age-old barriers of racial enmity and distrust were to be broken down. "God never shuts a door, but He opens a window," it is said, and so the doors of war were to be closed and the windows opened to the harbingers of peace.

The day was bright and the air had only a suggestion of winter. The crowd standing beyond the arch across from Prime Minister Baldwin's office grew momentarily thicker as the delegates of the Locarno pact, the press and screen—150 of them from all over the world—and the other invited guests, were escorted across the courtyard to the India Office, and thence to the Reception

Hall of the Foreign Office, where this new Magna Charta, this declaration of freedom from the bondage of strife and conflict, was to be signed.

Up a staircase, along a corridor partly filled with dusty office furniture and pigeonhole cabinets, into a cloak room and up another flight of steps. We finally reached the famous gold room, outside the sanctum sanctorum of the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, who had just been made a Knight of the Garter by his grateful sovereign for his statesmanship at Locarno.

We felt like "a Yankee in Sir Austen's Court." The room was regal in its aspect. Ten years before, where now the pact signers and witnesses were gathering, it had been closed to state receptions and transformed into a repository for war documents. The musty papers and cases had been removed and the historic chamber again shone resplendent in its former grandeur. Three huge electric chandeliers were suspended by chains from the center of the high-vaulted ceiling, whose nave reminded one of some ancient cathedral.

The signs of the zodiac, the royal standard of Great Britain, the coats of arms of Guelph and Hanover and a dozen or more small circular panels with thistles, roses and shamrocks, interwoven with the royal letters "VR," comprised part of the decorations. Above the delegates' table were the zodiacal scales of justice—Libra, the balance.

The floor's old worn carpet had been replaced with a bright new covering. A red velvet rope was stretched across the room, separating the onlookers, the journalists and camera men from the delegates and their associates. The guest seats—mine was G2—were on a dais, while the other operators were on a still higher platform in the rear.

High above the second tier windows, only a few feet from the roof, four young men with spotlights were perched in small alcoves; below were batteries of photographers standing on the broad window sills and waiting for each "flash" interval to snap the notable as they moved about.

Curiously enough, Sir Austen and each delegate kept his seat while addressing the assemblage. This followed the democratic precedent established at Locarno when the conference opened last September "minus a president," at Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion, in order that the delegates might be on terms of equality. It produced at once an atmosphere of confidence and cordiality, which continued when the final act of the deliberations was transferred to London.

George V, in his parliamentary robes, looked benignly upon the diplomats from a large oil painting which, from the House of Lords and hung in the big glowing fireplace next to a portrait of Viscount Castlereagh, the peacemaker of an earlier day, which was partly hidden behind a tropical palm.

There were no other pictures except that of the grand ensemble, to which all eyes were turned when the delegates and their colleagues, the ambassadors, and other distinguished personages entered the room about 11 a. m.

First came Chamberlain, smiling and chatting gayly with Luther and Briand arm-in-arm. Following closely were the fifteen other statesmen—all clad in plain black suits with no hint of lace or epaulettes. The time and circumstance seemed propitious for sounding a new trumpet call for European peace.

A few ladies appeared, but it was obviously a men's affair. Mrs. Baldwin, wife of the Prime Minister, Lady Chamberlain and her young son, four seats on the side of the House of Lords, Winston Churchill, Attorney-General Hogg, Lord Robert Cecil, cabinet ministers and high commissioners of the dominions were interested observers when exactly at the appointed hour the proceedings were opened by Sir Austen with an address of welcome from the King.

He spoke in French, and the only other sound was the clicking of the motion picture machines as the operators "shot" the changing scenes. The men around the big table looked more like the directors of a corporation holding a board meeting than the plenipotentiaries of the nations, and all seemed quite pleased and at ease, as though they were either about to "cut a melon" or, better still, pass a dividend—the misery and horrors of war.

And youth was there—the representatives of free Poland and Czechoslovakia, as well as the older nations, and all seemed quite pleased and at ease, as though they were either about to "cut a melon" or, better still, pass a dividend—the misery and horrors of war. And youth was there—the representatives of free Poland and Czechoslovakia, as well as the older nations, and all seemed quite pleased and at ease, as though they were either about to "cut a melon" or, better still, pass a dividend—the misery and horrors of war.

A unified, peaceable, prosperous and happy Europe.

J. F. P.

The Week in New York

New York The once humble odor of laundry suds ascended this week clear to the nostrils of the Wall Street oracle to join the vapors sniffed by the prognosticators and dispensers of high finance. A corporation committed to the pursuit of cleanliness in the states of New York and New Jersey and accorded dignity by the mention of \$7,000,000 as capital, is, so says an announcement, now being brought into being. Such a clear line for its endeavors is held out in the statistics of the United States Census Department that an additional \$3,000,000 in capitalization, it is understood, may be secured in which the length of its reach. Notwithstanding the lowly carts and the perhaps not always representative emissaries through which the business of laundries is carried on, the volume of it handled by corporate concerns alone in the United States in 1924 reached \$440,000,000. The average per capita expenditure with corporate laundries, according to the figures, is \$5.20 a year; which, from the size of one's weekly bill, can only mean that the new company comes on the scene with a large number of customers still uncaught.

New York's architectural past is winning itself a future. The fine mansion by Richard Morris Hunt at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, done for the W. K. Vanderbilt family, on which was focused a talent richly infused with the Grand art of France, is now about to join the growing list of pensionnaires. About to have its elegant lines broken into by marching skyscrapers, its beauty has found an open space on Long Island with a commodious fortune to bridge the transportation problem there without delay. The cliff-front facade of the United States Army Office, preserved when the building was demolished in 1914, and the Moorish tower from Madison Square Garden, taken down this year, were less fortunate and had to be packed away until new structures could be built. With Thompson's chaste facade receiving its accustomed homage as the front of the American wing of the Metropolitan Museum, Stanford White's tower dominating University Heights from one of New York University's new buildings and Hunt's outstanding mansion preserved, architecture in New York is developing at once a driving force as well as a welcome target.

Among the complications involved in simplifying the present complicated calendar, which is now being seriously considered by a committee of the Merchants' Association of New York City, the most difficult one is to comprehend the multitude of plans put forward. The chairman of the committee, Clement M. Biddle, has already studied thirty of them and still has 107 to do. They fall into two general groups, he finds: one proposing a calendar of thirteen equal months, and the other, one of four equal quarters. The committee hopes to mold the various suggestions into one suitable for recommending to a League of Nations committee that is to institute a world reform, though at the outset it finds a divergence in ideas for every aspect, ranging from the number of months to the number of special holidays and what to call them, and what day to set for New Year's.

The kerosene lamp, having seen its career brought to a supposedly nearing end by the invasion of electricity, has just regained one of its lost fields. Signal lights on buoys marking channels or fishing nets, according to an announcement just made here, have, when made in improved designs for burning kerosene, weathered recent storms so well as to leave no doubt of their reliability. A gallon of oil put in at each filling is sufficient to keep them burning a month, while some lamps on test at the factories, it is said, have burned continuously for a year without attention. What with its restoration to old marine duties, along with its continued use in signal lamps in some of the most completely mechanical devices, the old-fashioned kerosene still manages to remain up-to-date.

The familiar biographical allegories of, poor boys coming to New York in search of fame, and more preferably of fortune, are occasionally speeded up to meteoric rates by the luxurious life of the native-born, who, indulged, "Mellie" Dunham of Norway, Me., who made his first contact with fame when Admiral Peary wore a pair of his make of snowshoes to the North Pole, and his second last week when Henry Ford invited him to play some old New England barndance music with him at Dearborn, Mich., arrived here this week to make the long-desired connection with fortune. As with Harold Grange, the Illinois football star, who preceded him by a few weeks, New York's curiosity waited him high and he landed him on some comfortable contract. He came to make, simply, in words previously famous, and, following Mr. Grange, who was persuaded to be a motion picture hero for \$300,000, he arranged to take the vaudeville trail, which, with its more limited openings for the public curiosity, is to lead him to the smaller but still acceptable pot of \$30,000.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to return unsolicited letters. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

France's Example to the World

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Now that arrangements are being made to bring to the United States many important objects from the Exposition of Decorative Art and Modern Industries, recently brought to a triumphant close in Paris, the time is ripe for a careful analysis of the effect of this great display. In Boston, New York and other cities, either in museums or under the auspices of art and architectural societies, striking examples from the exposition will be seen.

Although French initiative and French originality had so important a place in the exposition, the fact should not be overlooked that in an unselfish spirit France called upon her rivals to bring their best works. France provided the settings worthy of such a venture. Due to a chain of circumstances, the United States had no pavilion at the exposition, but she had her observances there, both official and unofficial. Her arts and industries now are tingling with the reflex of the impulse from Paris.

The originators of the exposition, as the writer knows from having been in contact with them on two visits to Paris recently, desired to stimulate and help Denmark, England, Russia, Italy, the United States and other nations, for they believed that by revivifying the decorative and industrial arts all commerce and industry would be helped to regain the highway of prosperity. This same impulse should cause America, too, to give a fuller play to her own powers of originality. France has cast aside the handicap of tradition that she might become a pacemaker in a race toward new goals. In so doing she reveals her own amazing vitality and sets a glorious example to the world.

A. C. B.
New York, N. Y.